Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOF

MR. Anastas Mikoyan's reference earlier this week to Israel's transit rights in the Suez Canal was quite unambiguous. The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister made it very clear that the six principles endorsed by the Security Council as the basis for a solution of the Canal dispute must apply in equal measure to Israel shipping. And if rather much has been made of the fact that Mr. Mikoyan chose a cocktail party at which to lift the Soviet veil on the subject, the direct questions of news correspondents seem to have provided reasonable assurance that this was no mere slip twixt the cup and the lip. Since Stalin's death Soviet statesmen, and especially Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, have taken to making studiedly casual policy statements at social functions, speaking many a true word in jest, as it were. At a guess, if newsmen had not cornered Mr. Mikoyan at this particular cocktail party he, or perhaps some other Soviet leader, would have made the same point in an offhand interview on some other such opportune occasion.

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THE correspondents were begging the question, of course, since the six principles to which Egypt subscribed leave Abdul Nasser no pretext on which to discriminate against the Israel flag. But it is no less true that Israel's rights in the matter have never been disputed by any but Arab spokesmen, and for all that Egypt has managed to bar Israel shipping from the waterway for eight years. So the circumstances provided a diplomat with a chance to be as cagey, coy or cautious as he pleased. Yet it pleased Mr. Mikoyan to deal with the pointed questions in a straightforward manner — for which he no doubt had his reasons.

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THE repeated inspired attacks in the Soviet press on Israel's "aggressive" policy toward her "peace-loving" Arab neighbours certainly do not indicate that the U.S.S.R., of all the big powers, is finally tending to judge Middle East disputes strictly on their merits. Against the backdrop of these coolly biased press reports, Soviet support for Israel's rights in the Canal emphasizes, rather, the great importance which Moscow attaches to the prompt solution of the Suez quarrel before it aggravates the Middle East situation to the point of providing an opportunity for the armed intervention of one or more Western powers. Egypt's interference with Israel and Israel-bound shipping through the Suez Canal is the one indelible black spot on Egypt's record which no amount of quasi-juridican arguments can erase. It would thus be a reasonable assumption that, if Israel were to consider the six principles a just and satisfactory basis for the future operation of the Canal, a formidable obstacle to a settlement between Egypt and the West might be removed.

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ONE would imagine, however, that the Soviet view, whether expressed at a cocktail party or through the less frivolous columns of "Pravda," would not commit Mr. Shepilov to pressing the point in Cairo any more than, say, the 1951 resolution of the Security Council compelled the United Nations to insist on Egypt's acceptance of its clear-cut conclusions. But one salutary effect of Mr. Mikoyan's remarks is that they seem to have dispelled the inhibitions at least of American and French statesmen on the subject of Israel and the Suez. Both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Pineau have since reiterated what they are known to have believed all along — that the six principles providing for freedom of Canal transit must apply equally to Israel — both in the same breath emphasizing that this is the Soviet view as well. Britain is still content to rest on the worm-eaten laurels of the 1951 Security Council resolution. A case of every man for himself, and Britain the hindmost?

Jerusalem, October 19.

Russia, Japan Said Agreed On Peace Treaty

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Final agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union was reported tonight by unofficial Japanese sources after two private meetings on territorial problems, which must be settled before the two countries can restore diplomatic relations and end the state of war which, technically, still exists between them.

The meetings were between the Japanese Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ichiro Kono, and the Soviet Communist Party chief, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev. Mr. Kono told reporters, "There has been a completely successful conclusion."

Exact details of the agreement were not known immediately, but Japanese sources said it would be signed tomorrow.

Mr. Kono left the Kremlin and was driven to Spridonovka Palace to report to Premier Ichiro Hatoyama. The latter plans to leave on Saturday for Paris where he will confer with Premier Guy Mollet on Monday. He will then return home via the U.S.

Gomulka to Be Reinstalled Today

WARSAW, Thursday (UP).— Wladyslaw Gomulka, a friend of Poland's "little people," will be formally reinstalled in a position of power tomorrow in a move intended to bolster the Government's prestige.

Mr. Gomulka, 50, a former Vice Premier, is ending seven years of arrest and exile. He was accused of "deviationism" for standing up to Stalin, as Marshal Tito did in Yugoslavia.

Observers today were not sure exactly what post the Communist Party Central Committee will give Mr. Gomulka in its meeting tomorrow. But it is expected to be one of the top positions.

His return caps the vast changes now taking place in Poland and which were speeded up by the June 28 Poznan rebellion. Next to the late President Boleslaw Bierut, no Polish leader is more admired than Mr. Gomulka.

BELGRADE PARTY TALKS 'POSITIVE'

BELGRADE, Thursday (UP). — Preliminary talks between Yugoslav and Hungarian Communist leaders have "concluded with very positive results," Belgrade Radio reported today.

It attributed the statement to Mr. Ernoe Geroe, Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party and leader of his country's delegation now visiting here. It also quoted President Tito as expressing satisfaction with the progress of the talks.

The statements were broadcast as the Hungarian delegation left today on a tour of the provinces, following three days of talks.

Stalin, Rakosi Streets Renamed in Hungary

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Matyas Rakosi Street in Gombas, Hungary, has been renamed Laszlo Rajk Street, the Hungarian newspaper "Nepszav" reports.

The Stalin settlement and Stalin Street in Gombas have also been renamed.

Observers here said that this, together with the fact that former Prime Minister Rakosi has been accused of responsibility for the trial and execution of his one-time Minister of the Interior, Rajk, marks a complete change in official Hungarian policy.

TELLER NAMED TO W.Z.O. POST

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA) — The appointment of Dr. Judd L. Teller, author and expert on Middle East affairs, to the post of Political Secretary of the World Zionist Organization, was announced today by Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

In accepting the post, Dr. Teller resigned as Director of Information and Publications of the Jewish Agency.

NURSELAH TO HEAD ISRAEL-JORDAN MAC

Sgan Aluf Ya'acov Nurselah has been appointed head of the Israel delegation to the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. He will also serve as Deputy Director of the Armistice Affairs Division of the Foreign Ministry, according to an official announcement yesterday.

PINEAU CONFERS WITH POPOVIC

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Christian Pineau today had an hour-long discussion with his Yugoslav opposite number, Mr. Koca Popovic.

No details of the talks were released by the Quai d'Orsay.

Mr. Popovic leaves tonight by rail for Belgrade. He is on his way back from the U.N.

Egypt's Arms Ship To Algeria Seized

ALGIERS, Thursday (UP).— Seventy tons of modern arms were seized aboard the gun-running motor yacht Athos which came from Egypt, the French authorities announced today.

It was stated that the Athos was loaded in Alexandria under the supervision of an Egyptian naval officer. The authorities disclosed that their findings revealed clear proof of substantial Egyptian aid being given to the Algerian rebels.

The yacht was laden with 12 80-mm. mortars, six heavy Lewis machineguns, 50 mortars of Canadian manufacture, among other weapons.

Four Britons Face Secret Cairo Court

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter).— Four Britons, their hands manacled, appeared at a secret Cairo court today after more than six weeks' detention on spy charges for a decision on whether they should be remanded in further custody.

After a hearing lasting two and a half hours, they were returned to jail without a decision.

The court's ruling on the prosecution plea for an additional 45-day remand for "further inquiries" will be given next Tuesday.

Defence lawyers, who raised "very strong objections" to the request, said if the request is granted it should be for a shorter period.

The four Britons are James Swinburn, 50, business manager of the Arab News Agency, Charles Pittuck, 45, of the Marconi Co. of Egypt, James Zarb, a businessman resident in Egypt, and John Stanley of the Prudential Assurance Co. They appeared in open-necked shirts, being forbidden to wear ties.

Uniformed police with four-foot bamboo canes forced back reporters and cleared the corridors. They confiscated a film from a British correspondent's camera.

The Britons were brought to court with 12 other detainees.

Thirty people were originally arrested by the Egyptians fo. complicity in an alleged Cairo spy ring. It is not known whether charges against the rest were dropped.

West Inspires Acts By Israel—Moscow

LONDON, Thursday (UP).— Moscow Radio charged today that the West is supplying extreme elements in Israel with dollars and arms "and encourages them to undertake various acts of provocation directed against the peace-loving Arab people."

It said in a commentary in Arabic that there is "a full chain of Israel provocative actions against the peace-loving people of Jordan," including the Kalkilya attack.

"These Israel steps are directed not only against the Jordan people but against all the Arab peoples, who are struggling desperately to consolidate their freedom and independence."

As a result, it said, Jordan's submission of the question of Israel aggression to the Security Council is "perfectly justified. Peace-loving public opinion must condemn the provocations which are being carried out by Israel, and the instigators of these provocations."

The broadcast said one wonders why the West needs these provocations, and said the question is answered by the present political situation in the Arab East. This situation, it added, is distinguished by new victories which the Arabs have gained, in consolidating their national independence. "The attempts of the Western powers to force Egypt to accept imperialist plans for solving the Suez Canal question have failed."

The Western policy of continuing to use force against Egypt in connection with the Suez crisis "is reflected in the actions of Israel."

KNESSET SECURITY GROUP TO MEET

The Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset will hold two meetings next week. One will be held on Monday at 10 a.m., with the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, and Ambassadors Eban, from the U.S., Elath, from the U.K., Tsur, from France and Avidar, from the U.S.S.R., participating. The second meeting will take place on Tuesday, at 10 a.m. with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister present.

Lacoste: Rebels Plan Algiers Massacre

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — M. Robert Lacoste, Minister-Resident in Algeria, told the National Assembly today that the Algerian rebels are planning a wholesale massacre in Algiers on the eve of next month's U.N. General Assembly meeting.

"The rebels dream of a bloody day in Algiers," he said. This would permit the world press to focus their spotlight on Algeria. He would reveal no more details about the rebel command's alleged plan, but he assured the assembly his 450,000-man force in Algeria "is doing its best to smash the rebel plan."

His statement coincided with the seizure by French naval units of a mysterious vessel heavily laden with arms off the Algerian coast.

M. Lacoste said that France will not negotiate with the rebels because "they want to throw us out of North Africa." But he did not mention increasing pressure here — for example from ex-Premier Pierre Mendes-France — for negotiating with "worthy representatives" of Algeria's 8 million Moslems.

The socialist leader painted an optimistic picture of the rebellion.

His declaration was applauded at great length by groups in the Lower House except the 150 Communists and a handful of Radicals around a stony-faced Mendes-France.

The Assembly erupted into shouts of "*assassins*" when M. Lacoste denounced the Algerian Communist Party's part in the insurrection. "The Communists are the main suppliers of bombs and explosives for the rebels.

The Minister claimed that a "high-level Moslem leader" was approached by the rebels a few days ago with a view to arranging for secret top-level talks between France and the Rebels. He did not mention the Moslem's name, but one guess was Sultan Mohammed of Morocco, who already made known his willingness to mediate the war. Another was the Tunisian Premier, Habib Borguiba.

According to M. Lacoste, the "Moslem leader" informed the rebels that he could accept only if (1) the rebel National Liberation Front did not demand complete independence and (2) the rebels did not consider the 1,200,000 French residents in Algeria as foreigners.

M. Lacoste said that after this answer the rebels walked out of the discussion and never came back. He said the rebels still insist on the recognition of Algerian sovereignty.

SCUA Body Meets On Four Proposals

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Council of the 15-nation Suez Canal Users Association today met in private to consider four decisions which, if adopted, will be put into operation.

These decisions, according to diplomatic sources here, will be in connection with permanent finance arrangements; shipping problems including the question of payments of Suez Canal tolls by ships of member nations; site of the organization's permanent headquarters, and appointment of the Association's Administrator.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who presided today, gave the Council a full account of the recent Suez debates and contacts in New York during the Security Council meeting.

Observers Attend

The Council session is being attended by observers from Ethiopia, Japan and Pakistan who have still to announce whether they will join the organization.

Moscow Radio said yesterday that Britain and France were running into "constant difficulties" with the association as many nations were unwilling to pay Canal dues to this body.

Commenting on the talks between M. Guy Mollet and Sir Anthony Eden, the broadcast said both countries had resolved to continue their "position of strength" policy.

Three Share Nobel Prize for Medicine

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — This year's Nobel Prize for Medicine goes to three scientists, one German and two Americans, whose work is devoted to the troubles of the "tired businessman" — blood pressure and heart trouble from the strain of modern life.

The winners are Dr. Werner Forssman, 52, of Rhine Province, and Professors Andre Cournand and Dickinson Richards of New York.

Jordan Marauders Paid By 'Some Agency,' Says Burns

By ELIAV SIMON, United Press Correspondent

Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, said yesterday that "it would appear that in certain cases the actual marauders from Jordan are being paid or organized by some agency or agencies." He added, however, that the U.N.T.S.O. has no means of determining their identity.

Gen. Burns made the statement in reply to a question as to what extent recent border incidents have been of an organized military nature rather than haphazard infiltration.

The U.N. Chief of Staff added "Jordan like Israel, is bound by Article III, Paragraph 8 of the General Armistice Agreement which provides that 'no act of hostility shall be conducted from territory controlled by one of the parties against the other party'."

Gen. Burns pointed out that Arab-Israel border difficulties are likely to continue "until both sides are really willing to make peace." At present political considerations block most moves towards practical measures for reinforcing the observance of the Armistice Agreements. "A will to peace means willingness to pay for peace by concessions to the viewpoint of the other side," he argued.

Admits 'Teeth' Lacking

He admitted that no "teeth" could be put at present in M.A.C. decisions because "it is impossible to imagine the parties now agreeing to any revision of the Armistice Agreements to provide sanctions."

Questioned on methods of preventing any of the parties from walking out from M.A.C. meetings, Gen. Burns said that this depends on the attitude of the parties, and is presumably intended to be a protest against alleged discrimination by the chairman.

On the question of the dispatch of Iraqi troops to Jordan, Gen. Burns said that if Israel saw in this possibility a threat to peace and security, she could apply to the Security Council.

He added that Israel could apply to the M.A.C. if Egypt interferes with her shipping in the Gulf of Akaba. The Mixed Armistice Commission could take a decision on this point if it considered such interference a violation of the General Armistice Agreement, he added.

Gen. Burns refused to comment when asked if anything had happened to change the reported opinions of the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, during talks with Premier Ben-Gurion on May 3, that resumption of work on the Jordan River reclamation project in the demilitarized zone north of Lake Kinneret would not technically contravene the Armistice Agreement with Syria.

Asked if he favoured any precautionary measures to guarantee security along the Israel-Jordan border in view of the present situation, Gen. Burns said it would not be practicable to adopt such steps as were put into effect or recommended around the Gaza Strip, in view of the length of the demarcation line.

However, he said, if either of the two parties ask for such measures, U.N. Observers could be located at points near to areas where trouble is likely to occur, in order that incidents could be investigated sooner.

The Chief of Staff said, in reply to another question, that there is a danger that Jordan's failure to repress marauding from her territory into Israel, together with the present Israel policy of severe retaliations, may result in "an even more serious outbreak of hostilities."

He said that any information on whether he intended to renew his contract at the end of December must come from the U.N. Secretary-General, and declined to reply when asked if his successor would be the national of a country with no interests in the region, such as Canada or one of the Scandinavian countries.

He said he understood that he would be offered employment by the Canadian Government on leaving his present post.

Jordan Tightens Border Control

The Jordan authorities responsible for security on the Western bank of the Jordan River have been ordered to strengthen their positions on the Armistice Lines in order to prevent smuggling and infiltration to Israel, and avoid further distress from these activities, according to yesterday's Old City daily, "A-Diffa."

Britain Sends Her Newest Jets To Jordan 'to Aquaint Pilots'

Israel's Big 4 diplomats are shown here gathered in the office of Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday morning at the beginning of a series of consultations. Beginning from Mrs. Meir's right they are Ambassadors Eliahu Elath (U.K.), Abba Eban (U.S.), Ya'acov Tsur (France) and Yosef Avidar (Soviet Union). Others at the conference included the Ministry's Director-General Mr. Walter Eytan (with pipe), the Director of the West European Division, Mr. E. Najar, and the Assistant Director-General, Mr. Arthur Lourie (holding newspaper). Photo by Hirshbain

Visit Described As 'Usual Practice'

AMMAN, Thursday. — Royal Air force Hunter jets arrived here today to help reinforce the Venom squadrons now stationed in Jordan.

A British Embassy spokesman confirming the arrival of two Hunters from Cyprus and said others were expected in the next few days.

The spokesman said their arrival was in accordance with the usual practice of sending visiting flights to airfields in the Middle East area "to accustom pilots to airfields in the area."

The Hunter jets screamed over Amman, wheeling and circling as crowds gathered to watch their arrival.

In London, the Foreign Office denied that Britain is supplying the Hunters, Britain's newest fighter, to Jordan, but an official spokesman did not deny the temporary assignment of Hunters to Jordan under the Anglo-Jordanian defence treaty.

British Man A.A. Guns

"The New York Times" reported from Amman that anti-aircraft guns were being manned by British crews around Amman airfield. Guns that were not in evidence before are posted in plain view of all passers-by. They are manned by a regiment which is part of the R.A.F. but has infantry and artillery training, and is used for the defence of airfields and bases.

Arms, including tanks and artillery, are coming into Jordan from Syria. But the Syrian Ambassador in Amman, Fuad Kudmani, emphasized on Wednesday that Syrian troops are not to enter Jordan — except in case of an Israel attack. He said emphatically that none of the arms being sent to Jordan were of Soviet or Czech origin. They are understood to be weapons of British and French manufacture that are being replaced in Syria by those received from the Czechs.

The "Times" breport added that the Jordan Government refused for many months a standing Soviet offer to supply heavy weapons through the Czechs and Syria in such a way that Jordan would not appear to be dealing with any Communist country.

(Reuter, UP, INA)

Israel's Envoys Give Views on Crises

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Suez and Jordan-Iraq questions monopolized the discussions yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, where Israel's "Big 4" Ambassadors gathered for the opening day of consultations. Two sessions were held yesterday, the first from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and the second from 4 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

The topic for discussion today will revolve round the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session which opens next month in New York.

At yesterday's first meeting in the office of Foreign Minister Golda Meir, appreciations of the two major foreign political problems facing Israel were presented by the Ambassadors Ya'acov Tsur (Paris), Aluf Yosef Avidar (Moscow) and Eliahu Elath (London).

The Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Abba Eban, spoke in the afternoon.

Both sessions were attended by the senior officials of the Ministry, including heads of Departments and advisers.

Mr. Eban intends to return to the U.S. on Monday.

HAMMARSKJOLD TO U.N. COUNCIL:

ISRAEL RESTRICTING U.N.T.S.O. FUNCTIONS

The U.N. Secretary-General has endorsed the view of Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns that the unilateral investigation by Israel of incidents taking place on her territory constitutes "a dangerous negation of vital elements of the Armistice Agreement."

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold included this statement in a letter to the President of the Security Council yesterday. The letter accompanied a report of the U.N. Chief of Staff dated October 17.

Mr. Hammarskjold said Israel's independent investigations represent another step in limiting the functions of U.N.T.S.O. He noted that "clear and firm lines" are established by the U.N. Council both regarding the need for an efficient observer organization and the condmnation of all acts of violence, with the single exception of such acts as constitute self-defence under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

Gen. Burns' latest report on the Kalkilya action "reflects a further deterioration of the situation." Mr. Hammarskjold's letter pointed out.

The Secretary-General recalled that he had on September 26 drawn the attention of the Security Council to the latest Jordan-Israel border developments and had indicated that if the situation was not brought under control, the Council might have to take up the matter, either to reaffirm its policy as established in previous resolutions, or to decide on what further measures need be taken.

Extracts from Report

The following are extracts from Gen. Burns' report regarding the Kalkilya incident:

According to the statement which the Jordanian officer in charge of the Kalkilya police post made to U.N. Military Observers on October 11, a large Israel force, travelling in about 30 vehicles, approached the police post from a northerly direction at about 9.30 p.m. and attacked the post with small arms and automatic weapons. At 9.50 p.m. intense artillery fire was opened on the post from the west and the north. The 20 policemen and a platoon of National Guardsmen in the post returned the fire. Under cover of the artillery and small-arms fire, the attacking force gained entry into the post, inflicting casualties among the defenders, some of whom managed to escape, including the officer in charge of the post. Some time after midnight, the police post was totally demolished by explosives. The shelling of the village of Kalkilya, which had commenced earlier, continued until about 4.30 a.m.

According to a statement given to U.N. Observers by a Jordan Army Major, he was informed of the attack on the police post at 9.30. He arrived at Khan Sufin with reinforcements in several vehicles, after having been fired upon from an ambush in the Nabi-Ilyas area where some casualties were sustained. (Khan Sufin is about 1 km. south-east of the Kalkilya police post and on the Kalkilya-Azun road. Nabi-Ilyas is about 3 kms. east of the village of Kalkilya on the same road). The Major then observed that one Israel force was advancing from the south and west in the direction of the police post. On reaching the post, it remained outside until approximately 1 a.m. About that same time, another force in about 12 vehicles, including three half-tracks, arrived in the area south-west of Khan Sufin and attacked the post from the area.

Half-Track Recovered

Following the blowing up of the post, the latter force proceeded in the direction of the Jordan Army reinforcements at Khan Sufin who fired upon them as they travelled in the direction of the Demarcation Line, disabling one of their vehicles. The latter was subsequently towed away by Israel half-tracks which returned to the scene where the vehicle had been disabled. There was an action in which hand-grenades and small arms were used between a part of this Israel force and the Jordan Army reinforcements at Khan Sufin, who were shelled later from west of Kalkilya until firing ceased at 4.30 a.m.

The first witness testified that he saw "one or two" aircraft in the area, while the second witness testified that he saw two aircraft coming from a westerly direction. Both witnesses stated that the aircraft dropped bombs.

An inhabitant of Kalkilya Village informed Observers that a shell exploded on the roof of her house about 10 p.m. killing a young child and injuring the mother and two other children, one critically.

About 1,400 metres east of Nabi-Ilyas on the Kalkilya-Azun road, Observers saw an armoured car overturned and a truck completely destroyed. The vehicles appeared to have been disabled by artillery. About 200 metres west of this point Observers saw what appeared to be an ambush position. In the area were one destroyed 3-ton truck with 13 Jordanian bodies, all badly burnt, in or near the vehicle. Considerable infantry equipment with Hebrew markings was found in the immediate vicinity. An unexploded Israel hand-grenade was found in the vehicle. Also in the same area

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Seen as Request To Condemn Israel

According to the U.N. correspondent of INA, Mr. Hammarskjold's letter, coming on the eve of the Security Council meeting, virtually asked the Council to condemn Israel for obstructing the "efficient observer" apparatus of the T.S.O. and for committing "acts of violence" which do not come into the strict category of "acts of self-defence" under the U.N. Charter.

U.N. Meets Today On Jordan, Israel Plaints

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. Security Council meets tomorrow to deal with the tense situation in the Middle East arising from repeated clashes on the Israel frontier.

The representatives of both Jordan and Israel have lodged complaints, each accusing the other of acts of aggression and persistent violations of the Armistice Agreement.

It is expected that after a procedural discussion regarding the inclusion of the two complaints on the agenda, the Council will hear the representatives of both Jordan and Israel and will then adjourn until next week so that Council members may study the statements before general debate on the situation begins.

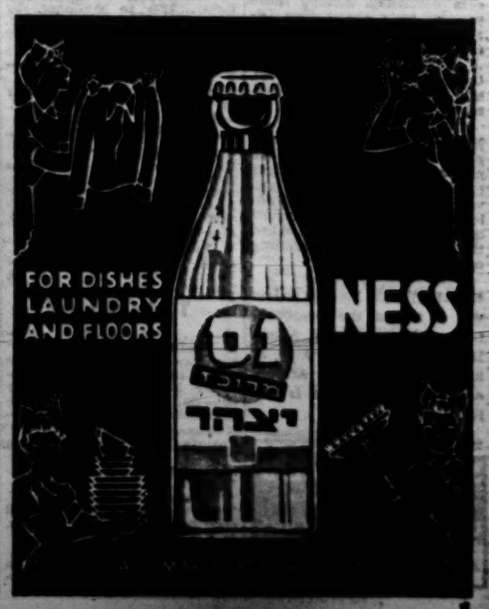
Vatican Paper Revives Call for Int'l Jerusalem

(UP). — The Vatican City newspaper "Osservatore Romano" appealed tonight for internationalization of Jerusalem to avert a "tragic turn" in the Middle Eastern crisis.

The newspaper said the measure, first suggested by Pope Pius XII in 1948, was more urgent today, when new clashes between Israel and Jordan are threatening peace in the Middle East.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Argentine authorities last night said they have foiled a plot to blow up Buenos Aires' main power station and arrested 70 diehard Peronistas.



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Division of Women Workers
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JERUSALEM: 20 Hanoelim St., Tel. 6329
TEL AVIV: 93 Arlozoroff St., Tel. 21211.
HAIFA: 7 Hospital St. Tel. 3253

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the group of visiting Turkish journalists: Messrs. Nazim Cubuy of "Gunluk Spor," Bulent Akkurt of "Tercuman" and Haim Goldberg of "Milliyet."

The President yesterday received Mr. Abe S. Kay, member of the national Board of Governors of State of Israel Bonds, and Mrs. Kay; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bender, and Mr. Nehemia Cohen, all of Washington. They were accompanied by Mr. Leo Krown, Director of the Israel Bond Organization in Israel.

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The Foreign Minister yesterday received Mr. Nathan Chanin, General Secretary of the Workmen's Circle Organization, who is visiting Israel as guest of the Israel Bond Corporation.

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Mr. Dragoje Djuric, the new Yugoslav Minister, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker.

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Mr. Zalman Aranne, Minister of Education, visited the excavations at Hatzor yesterday with Dr. M. Avidor, Director General of the Ministry.

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A memorial meeting on the 30th day after his death, was held for Dr. A. L. Zissu, the leader of Rumanian Jewry and "a Zionist prisoner," in Tel Aviv last night. Leading members of the Rumanian community were among the many persons who paid their respects.

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Lord and Lady Russell of Liverpool visited the Weizmann Institute yesterday and met Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council.

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Mr. Shmuel Rabinovitz, President of the United Appeal in Argentina, and Mrs. Rabinovitz; Dr. Pelish, President of the Friends of the Weizmann Institute in Argentina and Mrs. Pelish, were the guests of honour at the luncheon held by the World Wizo Executive at the Tel Aviv Wizo Club yesterday.

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William R. Roth, Detroit, President of The Rock Products Corporation, and Mr. Joe Hotzman, its Secretary-Treasurer, have arrived for a week's visit. Both are active in Zionist affairs and are here for public and business matters.

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Dr. Arnon Rojansky will be the guest-speaker at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club Luncheon at 1.15 p.m. today.

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BAR MITZVA

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Katzenstein, (nee Rapp), Haifa, take pleasure in inviting all relatives and friends to the Bar Mitzvah of their son Eliezer, which will take place on Saturday, October 27, 1956, at the Ahavat Torah Synagogue. An At Home will take place on Saturday, 10 Rehov Michael, between 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. and on Sunday from 6.30-7.30 p.m. This is the only intimation.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Rahel Zisso, widow of the late A. L. Zisso, wishes to express her heartfelt thanks to all persons and institutions who conveyed condolences to her on the death of her husband.

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Melita Fischs is back — and has reopened her hat salon at 5 Rehov Yehoash, Tel Aviv, Tel. 24090. *(Advt.)*

Progress of Medical School Marked

The completion of the concrete casting of the first storey of the new Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School building was celebrated on the site of the projected Medical Centre near Ein Karem yesterday. Among those present were the Acting Director General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Dr. J. Karpas, professors and lecturers of the Medical School, and some 200 workers engaged on the building project.

The Dean of the School, Professor E. Wertheimer, emphasized the importance of the new building for the progress of medical science in Israel, while Mr. M. Visansky, of Solel Boneh, speaking on behalf of the contractors, described the program of the building operations.

EMERGENCY hour exercises will be held at the headquarters of Magen David Adom, 12, Rehov Mapu, Tel Aviv, at 9.15 a.m. tomorrow. Attendance of all members is obligatory.

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Visitors' Gallery

From Maidanek to Concert Hall

Maryan Filar looked down at his hands and said, "I never thought I would play a piano again." He was sitting in the guest house of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, relaxing before another concert with the I.P.O. On his sensitive hands one could still see marks left by Nazi bestiality, of years of forced labour on a starvation diet. Much preferring to talk about Israel, we had to press him to speak of these dark days.

A native of Warsaw, together with his family he was hemmed in the Warsaw ghetto. In 1942 the deportations from the ghetto began, and he was taken to the infamous Maidanek concentration camp. This was the first one of seven camps. Many times he miraculously missed death by accidents of good fortune.

For five years Filar did not play the piano "yet somehow, at the back of my mind there was a faint hope that it would all end..." It gave him the will to survive. The last time he had played before the Nazi holocaust was in 1941, in the Warsaw ghetto symphony orchestra.

It was a full-size orchestra, and a first rate one, with some of the finest musicians as members. Many of them were from the Warsaw Philharmonic. Every concert was packed, even more than here. It was a remarkable audience. For the Jews of the ghetto, the concerts provided one of the only means whereby they could forget their desperate plight for two hours.

The concerts were given in a cinema building never used for its intended purpose because according to Polish law, it was too close to a church. There were no churchgoers now.

The Nazis, with diabolic logic, banned the performance of works by Jewish composers in Germany and occupied territories, but permitted the ghetto orchestra to play only such music. Mahler, Meyerbeer, were not the only composers whose music was performed. Outside the concert building a poster proclaimed a programme of Mendelssohn, but inside, Filar played the Tchaikovsky piano concerto. The musical scores were smuggled in from outside the ghetto. He also gave chamber music concerts, together with a gifted young violinist who did not survive the holocaust. With the beginning of the deportations, the concerts came to an end.

Having passed from camp to camp, unloading tons of coal, working in factories, and moving westward as the Germans were rolled back by the Russians, Maryan Filar was finally liberated in the Sudetenland. Till the very end, he managed by every sort of organizing, to remain together with his brother.

Peace brought music back to Filar. His first audience was one of the U.S. troops stationed in Germany. After many concerts and tours abroad, he left Europe and went to the U.S., becoming an American citizen. Since his New York debut at Carnegie Hall with the Philadelphia Orchestra, he has appeared with most of the leading U.S. orchestras, and now heads the piano department of the Settlement School, Philadelphia.

This is his first visit to Israel. He was thrilled to see the country. He is not a stranger here — everywhere he has met acquaintances, musicians (some now in the I.P.O.) whom he had known years ago in Poland or from the camps. One evening at the Ohel Shem, a young man came backstage. He had recognized Filar as a friend from schooldays. His visit here has brought him to a sister whom he had not seen for 17 years, and a brother he had lost touch with for over 21 years. They both came to Palestine with General Anders' Polish army.

Filar, only 36, is a member of the young generation of pianists. His favourite composer is "of course" Chopin, whose best interpreter he considers to be Artur Rubinstein.

After his series of recitals in Israel, he leaves for Copenhagen to play with the Danish Symphony.

SHALOM COHEN

Appeal for Life Of Condemned Cypriot

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Two Cypriot Greek lawyers last night drove to Government House with an appeal for clemency for Nicos Xenophontos, sentenced to death for attempted murder.

The Privy Council yesterday refused Xenophontos leave to appeal against the sentence, and he now awaits the decision in Council of the Governor Sir John Harding, to confirm or commute the verdict.

Meanwhile, a French Army spokesman said today that a French soldier, whose pistol was snatched from its holster last night by two teenage Cypriot boys, recovered the weapon a short time later.

The boys grabbed the pistol in Ledra Street, Nicosia's "Murder Mile," and ran away with it. When the soldier gave chase they dropped the gun and he recovered it, the spokesman said.

To Start Building Railway to Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The construction of what may eventually be the first section of the Eilat-Beersheba railway is expected to begin shortly, following the inter-ministerial committee approval of the continuation of the railway line from Beersheba to Dimona, the Development Ministry spokesman has disclosed.

The 38-km. line to Dimona is estimated to cost IL4m. The committee, composed of the Directors-General of six Ministries, also recommended surveys for the continuation of the railway from Dimona to Oron (the phosphate mines), and for an overhead cable-way from Dimona to Sdom.

The Economic Ministerial Committee will study the committee's recommendations soon and the projects will not be implemented without Ministerial Committee approval.

French Proposals

The Directors-General group based its decision mainly on the proposals of the Dunkerquoise Construction Corporation, to build the railway to Eilat and finance the Government's long-term loan for this purpose. Dunkerquoise suggested a $20m.-$30m. loan at 4.5 per cent over a period of 12 years. But it was understood from Development Ministry sources, that the French proposal was not the only one, and that a British Company's proposals were still being considered.

The Directors-General postponed decision on the Oron-Eilat line, which would link up with Sdom. Government sources stated that this resulted from pressure from the Mapai Economic Ministries, who doubt whether such a huge investment, tied to many security questions is advisable at present.

Tito Fetes Hungarian Communist Leaders

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — President Tito gave a reception on Tuesday for a Hungarian Communist Party delegation after the second day of talks aimed at improving relations between the two countries, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported.

A statement this week said that among the questions considered at Tuesday's talks were further co-operation and advancement of relations. Delegates also "compared notes" in building socialism in their respective countries, Tanjug reported.

It was announced earlier that a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation had accepted an invitation to visit Budapest, probably at the end of October.

4 Iran Communists Sentenced to Death

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — A military court has sentenced four leaders of the outlawed Tudeh (Communist) Party to death and eight others to prison terms ranging from 2 to 50 years.

All the sentences were appealed.

The men were arrested several months ago in a nation-wide round-up of Communists.

Ku Klux Klan Ride In Tennessee

CLINTON, Tennessee, Thursday (Reuter).—About 125 carloads of hooded Ku Klux Klan members paraded last Saturday through Clinton, scene of racial discords arising from school integration last month. Four crosses were burned.

Reporters were chased from a vacant plot near the town where hooded speakers later denounced public school integration.

The unheralded rally apparently was in protest against integration, ordered by the District Court in Knoxville, of Clinton high school in the current school year.

YA'AKOV BEN AVRAHAM, who dodged a court attendant and made his getaway on Tuesday after being sentenced to a month in prison, was caught by police yesterday. He was taken to Ramle jail to serve his sentence and has been charged with escaping from lawful arrest.

Gafniel Pension
Zichron Ya'acov
Mountain and sea air with special diet
Post-seasonal rates.

'Scientists Should Become Leaders'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The scientist and engineer should be prepared to assume the responsibilities of national leadership, and the State should utilize more fully technological and scientific personnel in capacities other than those of technical advisers, Prof. Y. Ratner, Deputy Vice-President of the Technion, said on Tuesday. He was addressing 400 new students about to begin their academic careers at the Technion.

Prof. Ratner pointed out that the habits of systematic thinking, scientific analysis and the unprejudiced approach of the engineer are qualities which also help to shape responsible political and civic leaders.

The students were taking part in a two-day orientation course to acquaint them with Technion traditions and facilities, in preparation for the commencement of studies. The new students met Technion traditions and faculties, tutors and teachers, and heard Mr. J. Quat, the Academic Secretary, explain study programmes at the Technion.

Prof. Ratner told his audience that the Technion is this year developing departments of Nuclear Engineering and Automation.

TECHNION STUDENT GETS DUTCH GRANT

HAIFA, Thursday. — Yitzhak Kidron, brilliant student of electrical engineering who graduates from the Technion this year, has been granted by the Dutch Government a scholarship for post-graduate studies in Holland.

Born in Belgium in 1932, Kidron lost his parents when the Nazis invaded that country and was hidden by a Christian family until he was able to come to Israel at the age of 13. In his final Technion examinations he averaged an extremely rare 96 per cent. He completed his secondary school education with distinction at Ramat Yohanan and studied at the Technion, winning as top student annual scholarships throughout his course.

AN EXHIBITION of Rumanian carpets was opened at the Maccabi Centre, Haifa, by the Israel-Rumania Friendship League last night. The show will remain open for ten days.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Today

JERUSALEM: Heral, 36 Jaffa, 5059.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat Shimshon. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. **JAFFA:** Sa'ad, 24 Street 1, 81445. **RAMAT GAN:** Gramse, 59 Bialik, 72237. Israel, Herut Qtr. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 7 Shtepfer. **HOLON:** Tikva, Struma Sq. **BISHON LEZION:** Strachilevich. **REHOVOT:** Levin-"Hanegev," 196 Herzl, 345. **HAIFA:** Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4039.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM: Levant, 5 Julian, 4856.

TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3858. Velkovsky, 36 Herzl, 6137. Molchadski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23570. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. **JAFFA:** Varsano-Madger, 3 Street, 340, near the Clock, 81798. **RAMAT GAN:** Magen, 30 Bialik, Pinzi, 104 Harav Kook, cor. Hibat Zion. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 24 Shtempfer. **HOLON:** Ribek, Struma Sq. **BISHON LEZION:** Strachilevich. **REHOVOT:** Levin-"Hanegev," 196 Herzl, 345. **HAIFA:** Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

Today

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shumert, 5 Aza, 61474. Dr. Abeles, 19 Usishkin, 2688.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 26942. Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben-Yehuda, 23496. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Street 65. Dr. Alkalai, 65 Street 4, opp. Ajami Police Station.

HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Weinberg, 40 Usishkin, 2689.

TEL AVIV: Same as today.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Day only): Dr. Colergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. (Evening only): Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa 66826.

Sport Round the World

By Reuter Correspondents

MELBOURNE. — Shirley Strickland, Australia's 30 years Olympics hurdles champion, announced here she would retire from international competitions after the Games. "I have got too many responsibilities" she said.

• • •

BRUSSELS. — Roger Moens, world 800 metres champion, Belgium's main hope for a gold medal, still cannot decide whether he will be fit enough for the games. He is suffering from a groin injury.

• • •

MILAN. — Charles Humez (France), European middleweight boxing champion, retained his title when he beat Franco Festucci (Italy) here Saturday. The referee stopped the fight in the 12th round, after Festucci had been down for a count of five. He struggled to his feet but Humez again punished him severely. The Italian, his face smeared with blood, went up against the ropes with his arms hanging helplessly by his side when the referee intervened. Duilio Loi, Italy's European lightweight champion, outpointed Maurice Auzel (France) in a 10 round non-title fight. In another bout, Cherif Hamia (Algeria), French featherweight champion and contender for the world title, outpointed Latterio Petilli (Italy) over 10 rounds.

• • •

MELBOURNE. — The Australian Olympic authorities will open a brand new hospital in Olympic Village here at the end of October to take care of athletes from every country taking part in the Games next month. Volunteer specialists and physicians will join nursing sisters and orderlies drawn mainly from the armed services to staff the 20 bed hospital clinic. The medical centre will be open 24 hours a day and will be run on military lines. If any athlete suffers serious injury, a special ambulance service is ready to take him to a general hospital. The treatment will cost nothing, the visitors will be covered by Australia's free medical scheme.

• • •

VIENNA. — Hungary's soccer team defeated Austria, 2-0, in Vienna. They led 1-0 at half time. In recent weeks they have beaten Yugoslavia Russia, and France in away matches.

• • •

SAN DIEGO. — Archie Moore, world light-heavyweight boxing champion, and Floyd Patterson will meet in Chicago on November 30 for the vacant world heavyweight championship, according to Moore's representative here.

At the Cinema

A BOUQUET for "Carmel Films" for producing the first Israel children's film — even if they did not aim at success in that direction. "Dan and Sa'adia" which opens at the Orion Cinema, Jerusalem, on Saturday night is a film for every young boy to see. It is the local substitute for "Our Gang," "Tom Mix," or "Buck Jones" films which enjoyed such great popularity in the '30's.

Adults would be advised to avoid the film unless they can stand the kind of fun which appeals to young children — though even they would find something to laugh at in the adventures of Dan — a mixture of Sherlock Holmes and Don Quixote — and Sa'adia — the fusion of the two faithfuls, Dr. Watson and Sancho Pancha. The latter role is played by the real star of the film, Avraham Castro, who more than makes up for the slight touch of colour consciousness in the film by overshadowing a rather stupid "master mind."

The supporting adults in the cast exist merely to give the youngsters a chance to prove that they are able to handle things much better than their elders. In this respect they are helped along by Sara Benvenisti, who plays the role of the siren. She would be booed off any adult-directed screen, but her role serves ideally to point out that adolescents exist merely to hinder children's progress.

Mention should be made of the dog "Diza" who should be taught some additional tricks in time for the next film of the "Dan and Sa'adia" series which we hope will be forthcoming. The War of Independence was a good theme for the opening film of the series and if, like the first, they can be made locally for IL42,000 in about 12 months, Carmel Films really have something. *H. H.*

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Harofe Wingate Avenue
Sat., Oct. 20, 1956, 8.30 p.m. sharp
First Concert of 1956/7 Season
William Warfield
famous American Baritone
with OTTO HERZ (Piano)
Programme:
Arias and Lieder by Monteverdi, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Loewe, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, etc.
Small number of tickets at the box office on evening of concert.

Beshiktash Playing In Jerusalem

The visiting Turkish soccer side, Beshiktash, will play in the Capital tomorrow, meeting Jerusalem Betar, the town's only top National League side, at the Y.M.C.A. pitch. Kick-off will be at 3.15.

The Turkish team has played two games during its tour here. They were against Petah Tikva Hapoel and Tel Aviv Hapoel, and both ended in 1-1 draws.

Joseph Schweber
is requested to communicate at once with his relation
WILLIAM R. ROTH
of Detroit, U.S.A., who is staying at the Accadia Hotel, Herzliya.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
MARYAN-MENAHEM FILAR
Only Piano Recital
in TEL AVIV
Ohel Shem Hall
TOMORROW NIGHT
Saturday, Oct. 20 at 8.30 p.m.
The programme includes works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Bartok.
Tickets obtainable today at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-1, and tomorrow at the box office.

American Fund for Israel Institutions
Proudly Presents
Daniel Barenboim
Thirteen-year-old pianist, Winner of Edward A. Norman Scholarship, after a most successful appearance with major European orchestras and before appearance in the United States under the management of Sol Hurok in a
Piano Recital
Proceeds to Scholarship Fund
Thursday, Nov. 1, 1956, 8.30 p.m. Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv
For details see posters.

The American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA)
Under the Patronage of the American Ambassador and Mrs. B. Lawson
Israel Tour of
The American BALLET THEATRE
November 1956

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.27 p.m. today and ends at 5.33 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Vayera (Bruhit 18, 1 — 22, 24)

Haftara: Melakhim II, 4, 1 — 37.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha 4.42 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.42 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Disengoff Road): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.55 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.55 p.m. Arvit 5.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15 Kiryat Sefer St. Ahuza). Shahrit: 9 a.m.

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Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli:—** Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays, 10-1.)

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Saturday.

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Jakob Loew. 2) Paintings by Dan Hoffner. 3) "Maskit" Works. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Selected Archaeological Art objects — new acquisitions. 2) French Painters of the 20th Century. 3) Iranian Ceramics. 1500 B.C.—1500 A.D. (in honour of UNESCO International Museum Week and of Bezalel's 50th Anniversary). Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) Persia, Ispahan, 1298 A.D. (698 A.H.). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Paintings and Sculptures by Alice Arbel, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, Terra Sancta Bldg., Room 27a, 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:** —
"Music to Inspire" (scenic pictures). Trio in D Minor, by Faure; "Farewell" Symphony No. 45, by Haydn. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

RAMAT GAN

• **Beit Ha'ezrah:** —
Ilia Theatre presents "Waiting for Godot," By Samuel Beckett. 8.45 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** —
1. Children's Art (Illustrations to the Bible). 2. British Water-colours (18th and 19th century). 3. From the Museum's permanent collections. Museum, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music Hour. Concerto No. 6 in D, by Mozart; Symphony No. 3 in B minor, by Borodin. Y.M.C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Concert:** —
Chamber Music played by Frieda Salzman, Lorand and Alice Fenyves, Thelma Yellin, Beth Hillel, 8.30.

• **Jerusalem Tour:** —
Tour of West Jerusalem will start from Municipality building, 11 a.m.

• **Talk (Hebrew):** —
M. Bar-Giora: "Among Jews in Asia;" Y. Kariv: "Foreign Policy Issues." 11 a.m.

• **Jerusalem Journalist Association:** —
Messrs. Krishnalal Shridrani and T. Shibata, Calcutta and Tokyo Editors, will speak at 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You — 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. and daily.

• **Theatre:** —
Cameri "Tak Al Tak," Mograbi, 8.30. "He Walked Through The Fields," New Cameri Hall, 7 and 9.30.
Ohel, "It's Never Too Late," 6.45 and 9.15.
Habimah, "I Like Mike," 6.30 and 9.15.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
Paintings by Portinari. Fortnightly exhibit: Sculpture by Michael Gross. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7. Conducted tours at 11.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

• **Ziratron:** —
Ice Revue, 6.45 and 9.15.

• **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Pajama Game," Rama, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

• **Beit Ha'esrah:** —
Lectures by Dr. A. Smotrita and A. Davidson, 11.15 a.m.

COMING EVENTS

NEXT WEEK
HABIMAH

Oct. 21 — "I Like Mike," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "The Brothers Karamazov," Gedera, 8.
Oct. 23 — "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike," Hadera, 8.
Oct. 23 — "The Brothers Karamazov," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike," Kiryat Hayim, 8.
Oct. 24 — "A View from the Bridge," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike," Holon, 8.
Oct. 25 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "I Like Mike," Netanya, 8.

KFAR OMANIM EIN HOD
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Arrangements any being made for the submission of tenders in connection with the Management of the Cafe and Restaurant at Ein Hod, and any person interested in receiving particulars is kindly requested to contact us in writing, c/o P.O.B. 1361, Haifa.
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We accept orders for parties and meetings. Interested persons are asked to contact us early.
Sincerely,
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Notices to the Public

The traditional "Tmura" will be held tonight, October 19, at 7 p.m., and at 12.30 p.m. tomorrow, October 20.

Mr. Strauss of Los Angeles, the representative of the Nathan Strauss Fund, will be the guest of honour.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

OCTOBER 18, 1956

Pop. Loan 1949/59 (IL10)	99½
3½% Travel Dollar 57/67	77
4 % Comp. Loan 56/67	66½
3½% War Loan 54/59	95
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	95½
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	91½
4 % Rez. Isr. Curr. "B"	99
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	326
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	147
Bearer Savings Cert. A.P.B. Investment	858
ord. sh. "B" reg.	104½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	94½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	133
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	99
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	70
Bizur 4% debs. 55/65	94
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	89
5% pref. sh.	86
Paas 4% debs. 40/64 reg.	77½
"Iava" 5% debs.	81
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	92
5% debs.	87½
Afr Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	64½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	85½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh	—
"A" ord. shares	77½
Pal Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn	27½
4½% Bonds 57/64 f)	104½
ditto e)	110½
Mekorot pref. sh.	77
Ata ord. "B" sh.	101
6-8% con. debs.	85
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	92½
7% con. debs. 59/68	81½
Moller-Pec ord. sh. reg.	815
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs	72
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	103
"Teva" ord. Sh.	97
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	114
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	125
ord. sh. reg.	162½
Pal. Centr. 8% debs.	96½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,800; y) in Prutot.

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based on the Restitution Law of the Federal Government dated June 29, 1956 — BEG
up to 50,000 D-Mark bearing 3% interest or without interest
to VICTIMS from GERMAN TERRITORY, according to their status as per December 31, 1937, who were dependent or independent or who could not resume their professional activity in spite of already concluded professional studies.
Applications are accepted as from October 21, 1956.
Dr. F. Reichenstein
(admitted to Restitution Authorities and Law-Courts of Restitution acc. to Par. 193 B.E.G.)
Tel Aviv, 11 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 4355 — 9-12, 4-6
Haifa, 8 Rehov Nordau, Tel. 6173 — 9-12, 4-6
Jerusalem, 4 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 2366 — 9-12, 4-6

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Photo Brenner

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair.
OUTLOOK FOR SABBATH: Fair.

	a	b	c	d
Mt. Cana'an	52	11	25	28
Tiberias	43	15	28	29
Haifa Port	50	16	25	26
Natanya	49	15	27	27
Tel Aviv Kirya	54	13	29	28
Tel Aviv Port	61	16	24	27
Lydda Airport	47	10	24	26
Jerusalem	40	12	22	27
Beersheba	33	12	23	24
Eilat	37	18	29	27
	37	18	29	30

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today

ARRIVALS

Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, from the U.S. where he participated in the Conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Harry Hynd, British Labour M.P., for Bangkok to attend the Conference on the Interparliamentary Union (by Air France).

Mr. Yigal Alon, Ahdut Ha'avoda Knesset Member, on his way to Yugoslavia as a member of the Israel Parliamentary Delegation (by El Al).

Mr. Alberto Mane, Secretary of the Uruguay Parliamentary Delegation which visited Israel recently, and Secretary of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Uruguay Senate (by K.L.M.).

The Polish commercial delegation after signing a trade agreement between the two countries (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Paul Orvis, after heading the New York State University project attached to U.S.O.M. for 18 months (by T.A.E. national Greek airlines).

Mr. Abraham Hirsch, Secretary-General of the World Agudat Yisrael, for a short visit to Europe.

THE S.S. ISRAEL, which was due today from New York and Naples, will arrive only on Sunday morning, Shoham reports. The delay is due to minor engine trouble.

KLM Invites Travel Agents to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The eight leading French travel agents who arrived here on Tuesday as guests of KLM left today after a two-day lightning tour of the country. The Dutch airline took them to Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias, Nazareth, Acre, Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

The agents were impressed by the variety the country had to offer tourists. They said they liked the oriental food they had eaten in Jaffa.

An earlier group, also guests of KLM, were three Swiss and three British Travel Agents. They made a similar itinerary. Both groups visited the leading hotels, including the Dolphin House Country Club in Shavei Zion. The Swiss and British were taken to the Dan Hotel night club and the Frenchman to the "Rendezvous" club in Ramat Gan to give them an idea of night clubs in Israel.

A group of Israel agents are expected to be guests of the Airline on a week's visit to Holland, it was learned.

English News On Hebrew Wavelength

Beginning on Sunday the 1.45 p.m transmission of news in English and French will be broadcast by Kol Yisrael on the same wavelength (522 metres for Jerusalem and 249 metres for Haifa) as the Hebrew news which they will immediately follow.

The Bar Mitzah of

Gersbon

will take place on Saturday, October 27, 1956, כ"ג חשון תשי"ז, at Beit Yisrael Synagogue, 6 Rehov Keller, Mt. Carmel.

Reception at 8 Rehov Aviv, Mt. Carmel between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

This is the only intimation.

HILDEGARD BODLAENDER-BERNEY (Nee Jekel)

PAUL BODLAENDER.

My beloved husband

PHILIPP DA COSTA

passed away at the age of 71 after a long and severe illness. The funeral has already taken place.

For the bereaved family

October 17, 1956 Lea Da Costa

We deeply regret the passing away of our colleague of many years

Philipp Da Costa

His extraordinary sense of duty and co-operation leaves a sensitive void and he will be sorely missed by his co-workers. We shall always remember him with deep appreciation.

TEVA MIDDLE EAST PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL WORKS LTD.

Blass Heads Body In Histadrut New Deal

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Pinhas Lavon, the new Secretary General of the Histadrut, is expected to outline his proposals for a new deal in the Histadrut at the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Committee next Tuesday. It will be the first business meeting of the Executive under the chairmanship of Mr. Lavon, who was in hospital at the time he was elected to his post.

There was no meeting of the Executive for over six weeks, during which Mr. Lavon had elaborated a scheme to introduce important changes in the structure of the Labour Federation. These changes include the establishment of a free professions union.

Dr. Simha Blass, former adviser to the Government on Water problems, is slated to head the new organization. The appointment of Mr. Blass to the Histadrut Central Committee on the Mapai ticket was announced today, together with the appointment of Mrs. Senta Josephthal, M.K., and Mr. Z. Hering. Mr. Hering is known for his organizational abilities and has proved his mettle as head of the committee which prepared the Histadrut election last May.

Mrs. Josephthal told *The Jerusalem Post* that if elected she would resign from the Knesset. This will follow another recent resignation by Mr. A. Becker, head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, who decided to give his undivided attention to Trade Union matters. Mrs. Josephthal said that her election would have to be authorized by the Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim, the kibbutz movement which she represents. It is understood that she will probably head and revive the department for immigration. Mr. Haring is certain to continue as head of the Organization Department. Mrs. Josephthal is a member of Kibbutz Galed, and wife of the recently elected Mapai Secretary and former Jewish Agency Treasurer.

Another important change would be the establishment of an industrial workers' council, on lines similar to the American C.I.O. A new "roof" organization inspired by the T.U.C. is also envisaged. Such a council would be entrusted with the public airing of basic questions and would have no power of decision. But it is felt in the Histadrut the average worker, and not only the Histadrut officials, should be given an opportunity to voice his opinion on such important topics as cost of living allowances, or productivity.

NEW CLASSROOMS FROM PAYIS FUNDS

Loans for the erection of 166 new school classrooms out of one million pounds of Mifal Hapayis funds were authorized by the Minister of the Interior in Jerusalem yesterday.

The classrooms are distributed as follows: Fourteen municipalities will get 90, 23 local councils will have 55, while district councils were given permits for the erection of 20.

Hadera to Have Mill For Paper Pulp

Latest developments in the comprehensive pulp survey being carried out both here and abroad were the subject of discussion during the visit this week of Messrs. H. Gvati, Director-General, and A. Amir, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, to the American Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. Mr. R. N. Zion, General Manager of the Hadera Company, which is carrying out the survey on its own initiative, outlined in detail the progress made to date as well as plans for the immediate future.

The Hadera Mill's programme for major expansion of its production facilities includes the erection of a mill for the production of pulp, the raw material from which paper is made. Satisfactory conditions exist in the country for the production of raw material for paper manufacture from certain vegetable fibres as well as from eucalyptus trees.

The latest series of actual paper production tests will now be carried out in U.S. laboratories with two tons of stalks from locally grown corn, prepared and shipped there by the Hadera Company last month. Mr. Lionel Alfassa, the Mill's Chief Chemist, left for the United States on Tuesday to be present at each stage of these tests, during which the methods and the equipment most suitable for the processing of the Israel-grown material will be determined.

Israel Diamonds Reach Far East

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel polished diamonds have found their way to important Far Eastern, as well as European centres, Mr. Haim Razily, member of the executive council of the Israel Diamond Manufacturers Association, told his fellow Rotarians today.

Until two years ago, over 85 per cent of Israel's diamond exports went to the U.S., while in the first half of 1956 only 56 per cent of the total went to America. Israel's diamond industry is now second in the world after the Belgian.

Man Detained In Clerks School Fraud

HAIFA, Thursday. — A complaint about fraudulent bookkeeping at the Histadrut Clerks School was made to the police here today by the principal, Mr. A. Talmi.

A routine check of the school's books by the Histadrut Control Committee last month revealed forgeries and a total shortage of IL3,000 since 1949, when the school's secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Tessler, was engaged.

Mr. Tessler was detained for questioning.

HAMMARSKJOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

were an extensively damaged 3-ton truck and a Land Rover. About 200 metres further west Observers saw a damaged Land Rover and the body of a Jordan Army soldier and 100 metres west of this point Observers saw a damaged Land Rover and the bodies of two Jordan Army soldiers (one officer and one private).

In the village of Kalkilya, Observers saw the body of a woman, killed by 120 mm. mortar shell fragments in her house; the body of a Jordan Army soldier, killed by mortar shells in his house and the three wounded persons referred to in paragraph 6 above. Numerous impacts of 120 mm. mortar shells and artillery shells were seen in various houses, some of which were severely damaged. The village school was hit by several mortar shells.

The Observers saw the bodies of 48 Jordanians (43 National Guards and Police; 3 civilians; 2 unidentified).

During the night, the Assistant Chief of Staff, on my behalf, called on the Israel Authorities at midnight to effect a cease-fire. However, the fighting continued and as a result of later discussions with Israeli and Jordanian authorities, both parties agreed at about 2.45 a.m. that a cease-fire be effected at 3.30. According to information received at UNTSO Headquarters, all firing had ceased by 4.30.

The casualties resulting from this incident are the highest since the Gaza incident in April, 1956.

Figures included in an Appendix to the Report compile the score of casualties in this area for 1955 and for the first nine months of the present year. Although compiled separately for the four countries adjacent to Israel, and for Israel in respect of losses through action by each country in turn, and for military personnel and civilians, no distinction is made, for instance, between Egyptian fedayeen killed on Israel territory while carrying out a raid, and Egyptian soldiers who lost their lives in an Israel retaliatory assault. Further, only such casualties seen or reported to U.N. Observers are included.

As a result, the figures give a picture mainly of the degree of involvement of each Arab country in guerrilla activity against Israel. In this list, Egypt comes an easy first, Jordan ranks next, closely followed by Syria, with the figures for the Lebanon remaining very small for each period under study.

During 1955, Egypt lost 196 soldiers (including Fedayeen) and 36 civilians, with another 198 persons wounded. Eighty men were taken prisoner. Syria lost 45 soldiers and 17 civilians, with 26 wounded and 36 captured (who were subsequently repatriated). Jordan lost five soldiers and 33 civilians, with seven wounded, while the Lebanon reported only four casualties, one dead and one injured. Israel during this period on all fronts lost 39 soldiers and policemen, 51 civilians were killed, and another 179 persons were injured.

During the current year, Egypt lost 43 soldiers and claimed 71 civilian dead (of which 66 are marked "unconfirmed" in the report); Jordan lost 54 soldiers and 24 civilians, with 29 persons injured, and Syrian and Lebanese casualties were negligible. Among the Israelis civilian casualties stood at 36 and military personnel at 12, with 259 civilians wounded and 41 soldiers hurt.

Third U.J.A. Study Group Here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA, Thursday. — The third and largest U.J.A. study group from the U.S. began gathering information at the Accadia hotel here today. The 35 members of the mission, who arrived by El Al at Lydda Airport early this morning, were addressed by the Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg, by the Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in Israel, Mr. Z. Shazar, and by Mr. Abe Harman, head of the Jewish Agency's Information Department.

Ten other members of the mission, including Mr. William Rosenwald, General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, are delayed in a plane due to arrive tomorrow. Mr. Rosenwald's message was read today by Mr. Morris W. Berinstein U.J.A. National Chairman.

American Jews were filled with admiration at the way Israel's people have "faced the trials and disasters" of the past year, Mr. Rosenwald's statement said.

At the informal dinner session, Mr. Burg, who brought greetings in the name of the Government, said that Israel derived encouragement from the fact that "the scare headlines could not deter you from your wish to feel the creative atmosphere and the very pulse of life in Israel."

Although Israel's constructive work was "menaced by hatred," Mr. Shazar told the study group, Israel was to "bring in even more immigrants, establish even more villages, build even more extensively." Mr. Harman discussed problems of immigration and absorption.

The mission's first official act occurred this afternoon when a delegation placed a wreath on the tomb of Chaim Weizmann at Rehovot.

Delegation Members

The delegation members were: Morris W. Berinstein of Syracuse, N.Y., and Joseph Holtzman, of Detroit, Mich., both National Chairmen of the U.J.A.; Herbert A. Friedman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the U.J.A.; Joseph Meyerhoff, of Baltimore, MD., and Fred Forman of Rochester, N.Y., chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the U.J.A.'s National Campaign Cabinet; Mrs. S. Alexander Brailove, of Elizabeth, N.J., and Mrs. Hal Horne, both honorary chairmen of The U.J.A.'s National Women's Division.

The delegation was accompanied by Mr. Shlomo Eisenberg, Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency. The group was met by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, chairman of Yad Chaim Weizmann.

Other leaders of the group, besides those mentioned above, include U.J.A. cabinet members Max M. Fisher of Detroit, James L. Permutt of Birmingham, Alabama, Barney Rapaport of Hartford, Conn., and Joseph Talamo, of Worcester, Mass.

The mission's findings will be reported to the 19th Annual Conference of the United Jewish Appeal to be held in New York November 30.

Refused Evidence In Shura Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A witness for Shurat Hamitnadvim refused to give evidence today in the case for defamation of character brought against this organization by Deputy Inspector General of Police Amos Ben-Gurion, which is being heard before Judge Y. Lamm.

Mr. A. Spector, the witness, who was called to give evidence for one of the defendants prior to the trial in view of the fact that he expects to be abroad during the case, said that he would only give his evidence if "the Prime Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry would give their bond that nothing would happen to him as a result of his evidence."

The judge postponed the hearing until next Thursday, asking the reluctant witness to guarantee that he would not leave the country before that date. Dr. Lamm refused to allow the witness' plea that his name should be withheld, to which Mr. Spector replied, "A woman spy is allowed to remain anonymous, but I who have done so much for this country — not less than Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion must have my name published."

Naval College Students Take Oath

ACRE, Thursday. — graduates of the Naval College here took the oath of allegiance in a ceremony held on the College's parade ground today.

Present at the ceremony was the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Aluf S. Tankus.

The graduates will receive their commission after completing their training at a naval base.

The Israel Maritime League has donated IL1,500 as a scholarship for students of the college.

BELGIAN QUEEN CALLS OFF ISRAEL VISIT

Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, grandmother of King Baudouin, has postponed her scheduled visit to Israel because of the tension in the Middle East. An admirer of Israel, Queen Elizabeth was due to arrive shortly, and would have been the first royal sovereign to have visited the State.

The Queen visited Palestine with her late husband, King Albert, more than 20 years ago. She takes a special interest in Youth Aliya.

Her Highness was to have attended the cornerstone-laying of the Archaeological building of the Hebrew University.

Miriam Freund Heads Hadassah

HOUSTON, Texas, Thursday (UP). — Dr. Miriam Freund was last night elected National President at the closing session of Hadassah's 42nd National Convention.

She succeeded Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, who has held the post since 1953. A member of the National Board for the past 16 years during which she held virtually every key post, Dr. Freund, a writer and lecturer, became the 10th President in the 45-year history of Hadassah.

The convention elected one new Vice-President, Mrs. S. Kramarsky, and re-elected five others, Mrs. E. J. Evans, Mrs. J. Hamerman, Dr. K. Kahn, Mrs. D. Stein and Mrs. A. Thulin.

Three Resolutions

Three resolutions were passed: one urged the U.S. Government "to strengthen Israel as an outpost of democracy and bulwark against Communism" as well as to add Israel to the mutual security system; another asked the U.S. to adopt a policy to raise the standard of living of the Middle East peoples; and the third asked the U.S. to assist that Israel shall have the same rights as all other nations in any settlement of the Suez crisis.

More than 2,500 delegates adopted a $9m. budget which includes $3.15m. for the Hadassah Medical Organization in Israel; $2.1m. for Youth Aliya; $1m. for the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre; $700,000 for the Jewish National Fund; and $600,000 for vocational education projects in Israel.

ARAB LEAGUE PICKS IRAQ FOR U.N. COUNCIL

The Arab League Political Committee unanimously decided to support Iraq's candidacy for the Security Council seat to be vacated by Persia according to the Cairo daily "Al Ahram."

Yatom Crime Said 'Almost Perfect'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Judgment will be given on November 20 in the case of Genia Yatom, former member of Kibbutz Ma'barot who is accused of attempting to poison fellow kibbutz member Arie Maimon, by serving him with chocolate pudding containing an overdose of phenobarbitone sleeping tablets. Relieving District Court President M. Kennet fixed the date for the announcement of his judgment after the summing up today by the prosecution attorney, Mrs. V. Ostrovsky-Cohen.

Asking the Court to decide that the accused had almost committed the perfect crime, Mrs. Ostrovsky-Cohen alleged that the only mistake made by Genia Yatom was in not knowing that the phenobarbitone was insoluble in the pudding. "Had Arie Maimon swallowed the pudding, he would have fallen into a sleep from which he could not have been awakened," she said. As the accused was not supposed to be working in the kitchen and as there was nobody in the dining hall at the time, there would have been no way of connecting her with the death of Mr. Maimon.

In the course of her summing up, the prosecuting counsel tried to show that several other cases of poisoning had occurred in the kibbutz during the time that Genia Yatom was blaming the settlement as a whole for her misfortunes, which centred around the fact that her husband was having a romantic association with a widow, Mrs. Mati Nissimov, another kibbutz member. Mrs. Ostrovsky-Cohen explained away the fact that different kinds of poison had been used by stating that the failure of the earlier types used had led the accused to try other kinds.

When the case for the prosecution had been presented, the defence counsel, Mr. A. Hoter-Ishay, asked permission to quote from the evidence of some witnesses in order to show that his client had no connection with the poisonings. He told the Judge that he had refrained from quoting them previously because he had been instructed by Mr. Kennet that the other poisonings were not relevant to the case.

Continuing his summing up which he began yesterday, Mr. Hoter-Ishay claimed that nothing had been said which proved that Genia Yatom served chocolate pudding to Mr. Maimon nor that she had prepared such a dessert There was a strong indication that tablets found were saccharine and not phenobarbitone, he said.

A MINE was discovered near Moshav Uza yesterday, Itim reports.

Yulin Came to Israel As Hagana Volunteer

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Alexander Yulin, 42, who will appear before the Relieving President of the District Court Judge M. Kennet on Sunday on a charge of espionage for Egypt, was described today by his close acquaintances as an "adventurer."

Yulin, who returned to this country about seven weeks ago, after an alleged stay of several weeks in Egypt, will be defended by advocate Baruch Geichman. Mr. Geichman said tonight that he had invited eleven witnesses to appear for the defence.

The police prefer at this stage not to publicise the findings of their investigations. They merely admit that Yulin returned to this country and told his story of his own free will.

Wearing spectacles, red-faced and well built, Yulin was born in Russia and came to this country as a volunteer to fight in the War of Independence. He fought, and later he successfully passed an officers' course. He was discharged from the defence forces after allegedly attempting to commit rape.

Lived in Ma'bara

Yulin lived for about one year at Neve Yehoshua *ma'bara* near here, until the beginning of March this year. There he was known as "Saschka," and was described as a "real gentleman" by the *ma'bara's* grocer, Mr. Yosef Klein, where he was a regular customer. He lived alone in a one-roomed hut there. He was said to know six or seven languages fluently, and said he earned his living by teaching Hebrew at evening classes.

He often appeared in uniform with the rank of Segen, claiming that he was serving in the reserves.

Yulin's immediate neighbours described him as always being very helpful, and he built a kitchen for one of them for IL30. He became the "hero" of the neighbourhood when he installed electricity in local homes for payments ranging from IL5 to IL20. Later the P.E.C. cut off the contacts Yulin had installed. To some persons he proposed that they set up a pig farm at the *ma'bara* (he was already breeding pigs in Ramle).

Brought Daughter

Occasionally he brought his daughter, aged about five, to the *ma'bara*. He told the neighbours that he had left his wife who lived in Beersheba. He also had a 20-year-old daughter who lived in Russia. He allegedly had affairs with several women who dwelt in the Amidar housing estate.

On leaving the *ma'bara* he told his friends that he was moving into a regular army housing quarter in Sheikh Munis. He left no address. Some days after he had moved several people came to the *ma'bara* and claimed that Yulin owed them "thousands of pounds." An official working at the *ma'bara* with whom Yulin was friendly said he had always looked upon Yulin as an adventurer. He liked to live above his means, the official added.

Yulin lived in Ashkelon from 1950 to 1952, under the names "Saschka Hanolitruk" and "Noah Fiedel." His wife who spoke Hungarian and is said to have been an attractive woman, lived with him in Ashkelon.

Haifa Judge Tries 200 Traffic Offenders

HAIFA, Thursday. — Haifa Magistrate S. Razi had a busy day today when some two hundred traffic rules violators were brought before him.

The severest punishment was administered to Natan Cohen, who had to pay a fine of IL220 and will not be allowed to apply for a driver's licence for a year. He drove a motor cycle without a licence and insurance policy. He has two previous convictions for these offences.

A IL30 fine was imposed on Moshe Rubinstein, the owner of a private car, for not dimming his car's headlights. His driver's licence was withdrawn for three months.

Some ten drivers were sentenced to fines from IL50-70 for speeding.

Hosiery Talks Broken Off

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Negotiations on a new wage agreement for hosiery workers were broken off today. The alleged cause was the desire of the Textile Workers Union to continue making local and individual agreements instead of settling terms on a national basis, a spokesman of the Manufacturers Association said tonight.

Talks for increases for the interlock branch of the industry are to be renewed tomorrow. They were broken off after the manufacturers rejected the union's claims. The manufacturers' spokesman declared that the negotiations will only be held if a threatened strike for tomorrow by workers of the Rotlevi Interlock Factory here is called off. The workers have demanded that the employers open wage negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Textile Committee of the Association today decided that the question of retroactivity of increases should be decided after agreement had been reached in all the textile branches.

With wage negotiations for 1956 still in progress, claims for 1957 are expected to be submitted soon. The first union to present 1957 claims will be the metal workers' and it is now formulating its demands.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 6.30 and 8.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Oct. 20

ARNON Tel. 4829
The greatest Jazz music film produced by Universal International
THE BENNY GOODMAN STORY
with Lionel Hampton
Matinee Starring:
Steve Allen — Donna Reed
Ben Polack.
In Technicolor.
Hebrew & French subtitles.
TO HELL AND BACK
in Cinemascope

EDEN Tel. 3829
3rd week
M.G.M.'s Musical Romance to set you dreaming!
Leslie Caron, Michael Wilding
The Glass Slipper
Metroscope in Colours
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 3 p.m.

EDISON Tel. 4056
J. Arthur Rank Presents
A Great Comedy with
A Great Star
ALEC GUINNESS
in
THE MAN IN THE WHITE SUIT
enjoyable entertainment also starring
JOAN GREENWOOD — CECIL PARKER
Hebrew and French subtitles

ORGIL Tel. 61486
EDDIE CONSTANTINE
Back again as Lemmy Caution
VOUS PIGEZ!
A humorous detective story full of Adventure.
Hebrew and English subtitles
No complimentary tickets.

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
The great battles of the mighty Genghis Khan.
THE CONQUEROR
(Technicolor)
Starring:
John Wayne, Susan Hayward
For adults only (16 and over)
Hebrew & French subtitles.

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
The Proud Ones
(Technicolour)
Starring:
Robert Ryan, Virginia Mayo, Jeffrey Hunter
Hebrew & French subtitles

RON Tel. 3104
3rd week
There was never a picture like
PICNIC
Now in Jerusalem
After 7 months in Tel Aviv
Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles.
Kim Novak, William Holden
Rosalind Russel
Today (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
2nd week
A Paramount Picture
The Star Spangled, Laugh Loaded
STALAG 17
William Holden, Don Taylor
Otto Preminger

TEL OR
Raymond PELLEGRIN,
Giselle PASCAL
Philippe LEMAIRE
Le Feu dans la Peau

ZION HALL
Leo Padovani,
Anna Maria Ferrero
A tremendous Drama of love, Passion, Savage violence and hate against the emotional background of war
GUAI AI VINTI
(Woe to the Vanquished)
English subtitles
Adults only 16 & above
Today (Fri.), a 3 p.m.
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

The Biggest SENSATION of the year!
CINEMASCOPE
REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE
JAMES DEAN • NATALIE WOOD
Starting MAY CINEMA, HAIFA Oct. 20, 1956
Continuing ORION CINEMA, TEL AVIV

AVOYA
YOUR SPOT for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
One of our specialities!
JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK" PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTS

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
from Saturday, October 20

ALLENBY 2nd week
MARILYN MONROE
TOM EWELL in
The Seven Year Itch
Cinemascope and Colour
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
3rd week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
Starring:
Margaret Rutherford
Michael Redgrave
Michael Denison

CHEN Second week
DANNY KAYE
in his newest Comedy Hit
The Court Jester
Technicolor
VistaVision

EDEN (Winter Hall)
Samiah Jamal, Sarj Monir and the singer Kokba in the Arab Musical
A Cigarette & a Glass
Songs, Dances, Drama, Tension.

ESTHER 4th week
Samuel Goldwyn presents the picture of the year
GUYS AND DOLLS
Starring:
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Frank Sinatra, Vivian Blaine
and in colour
Distributed by M.G.M.
Owing to length of film, shows at 7.15 and 9.30

MOGRABI 2nd week
WALT DISNEY'S
first true-life adventure feature
The Living Desert
in Technicolor
3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

OPHIR
Gene KELLY
Cyd CHARISSE
Dan HAILEY
in
M.G.M.'s Gorgeous Musical in colour
IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER
CINEMASCOPE

MIGDALOR 4th week
Gina Lolobrigida in
LA DONNA LA PIU BELLA DEL MONDO
with Vittorio Gassman
Eastmancolor
3 perfs. daily: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ORION Aircooled
3rd week
CINEMASCOPE
James Dean Natalie Wood
in Warners' challenging drama of today's teenagers
Rebel Without A Cause
3.30, 7.15, 9.15—3 perfs. daily.

SHDEROTH
Evening Perfs. only at 7.15-9.15
3rd week
The artistic French Film awarded a prize at the 1955 VENICE FESTIVAL
LES MAUVAISES RENCONTRES
with Jean-Claude PASCAL
For Adults only
Matinees PORT ALGIERS
with Yvonne de Carlo

TAMAR
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
MODERN TIMES
Matinees continuous from 9.45 (last show 3.45)

TCHELETH 31st and final week
CINEMASCOPE
PICNIC
William Holden, Kim Novak
daily at 3, 5, 7.15 & 9.30
SPECIAL ADDITION:
APRIL IN PORTUGAL

YARON 4th week
Israel Premiere
Yves Montand — Maria Felix
Jean Servais in
Prize-winning Picture — Venice 1955
"LES HEROS SONT FATIGUES. . ."
(The Heroes are Tired)
A Steiner Film
For adults over 16 only.

AMIR Cinema
6th week TEL. 3455
Air-conditioned
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Italian production
Cuore Ingrato
Hebrew & French Subtitles

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
MODERN TIMES
Starting Saturday October 20, at the
TAMAR CINEMA Tel Aviv

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday Oct. 20, 1956

ORION Tel. 4020
Maureen O'Hara,
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GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

MOST people will have heard with satisfaction that Potash production has at long last taken an upward swing, as was announced by Mr. Preminger, the Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Development. This company, like the electric company, has been a constant source of worry for its failure to pay its way.

Despite persistent rumours about Mr. Rutenberg's resignation from the post of General Manager of the Palestine Electric Corporation — rumours which neither he nor the Ministry of Development were prepared either to confirm or deny—the fact is that no official resignation has yet been tendered. However, whether this is the same as saying that the P.E.C. is still managed by Mr. Rutenberg is another question.

First the general lines of development policy, then—after the company's nationalization — matters of finance, rates, labour, and technical and personal matters have been tackled by the Ministry of Development, which, in many cases, has not seen eye to eye with the company's management.

Moreover, factional interests and party politics have been playing an increasing role, to the detriment of expert opinion and an unbiased approach. And while growing friction has reduced the company's will-power, its staff has become increasingly restive and independent, thus undermining its efficiency. This internal decline is not likely to result in immediate spectacular results, but, in the long run, somebody — i.e. either the customer or the taxpayer, which means the general public — will have to foot the bill for the mistakes which are inevitable in a rapidly expanding concern without a unified and determined central authority.

Moreover, the PEC is not the sole example of this sad state of affairs. It came to a head in the most flagrant form in the Dead Sea Works, where a special commission had to be appointed in order to clear up the mess that had cost the State millions of pounds and dollars. But the bromine company and the copper project have also failed to develop in a satisfactory manner, partly because of faulty planning and divided control. And there are further instances which cannot be dismissed by pointing to pioneer difficulties and "infant diseases." As a matter of fact, the Israel public has tended to become suspicious of every plan or suggestion stemming from the Ministry of Development.

The time has come to ask whether there is not an inherent reason for this development, whether the existence and functioning of this Ministry is really helpful to our economy. Originally, it was conceived as a planning and directing authority for the country's economic expansion, in order to relieve the Treasury of the burden and let it serve as a fiscal and financial centre for the existing economic sectors. But this mechanical conception could not stand the test of reality. Statics and dynamics, maintenance and development are nowhere more interdependent than in Israel, and in the course of time the Treasury has naturally assumed leadership in overall planning and economic control of what, in more concrete terms, is being done by the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Communications.

The Ministry of Development has thus been left with the responsibility for a limited range of projects which, for some reason, have come to be regarded as being of a more pioneering nature or of more basic importance than others, though there is no valid reason for including under Development (with a capital D) the Fertilisers and Chemicals plant, but not the "Steel Combine," or the cement industry, the bromine factory but not the Makhteshim firm.

The present Ministry is thus an anomalous body inevitably beset by a twin complex: jealous of safeguarding its independence in regard to the "trespassing" Treasury, and keeping self-conscious vigilance over the enterprises in its charge. The less real power it has in financial assistance, economic patronage, and expert know-how, the more eager it must become to assert itself in matters of secondary importance, the more vexing its supervision must be, the more likely it is to become a breeding ground for personal ambitions and economic white elephants. The example of other countries who have nationalised industries and have established special autonomous "Authorities" to supervise them might well be adapted to this country.

Nehru Fights to Retain Neutrality on Suez

Indian Mediation Meets Test

By Elizabeth Partridge
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI. — INDIA'S stand on the Suez issue is far more neutral than it appeared at first and in recent statements Mr. Nehru has made an attempt to get back into the middle of the road to counteract impressions that he is pro-Egyptian. Until his neutrality is firmly established again, his role as a mediator is suspect — at least in London and Paris. Yet since the crisis began Mr. Nehru has played a key role behind the scenes by exercising a restraining influence on President Nasser in the critical days when he might have been provoked by Anglo-French military preparations into war. By seeming to be pro-Arab Mr. Nehru may well have headed off an Arab-Israel conflict, which would not have remained localized for long.

How did India's stand on Suez come to be interpreted as pro-Egyptian when Mr. Nehru's initial reaction was one of irritation at the manner the nationalization was carried out? India's Premier helped create a partial impression himself with his two statements in Parliament, which damaged his neutrality. He loudly criticized Anglo-French military moves and rebuked Egypt. "The suddenness of the nationalization decision and the thorough manner in which it has been implemented may have contributed to the violent reactions," he conceded.

But he was speaking under the stress — shared by liberal opinion all over the world — of alarm and disappointment that Sir Anthony had forgotten his Geneva diplomacy and was about to provoke a war. And he was addressing a House far less moderate than himself over Anglo-French Suez policies which to Indians smack of imperialism and hypocrisy. Indians were not impressed by the Anglo-French excuse for not referring the matter to the U.N. in the early days — namely, that the U.N. had failed to secure freedom of passage for Israel since 1951. If the Big Three were so obsessed with justice for Israel, they asked pertinently, why had they not put pressure on the U.N. to enforce its ruling in 1951?

Open Provocation

As elected Leader of the House he could hardly not deplore what seemed to the representatives an open invitation to war. As it was he did it far more moderately than any of his followers would have done. Criticism of Western policies towards the Afro-Asian powers has increased sharply here in the past year. Britain, Indians feel, tends to treat her Asian partners within the Commonwealth as adolescents who need a good tanning if they dare to disagree with the parent body. In fact the West in general, Indians feel — and with justice — has failed to take account of the warning of Bandung; that nationalist sentiments can be ignored by the West only at their peril. More moderate than his people on East-West issues (because he values his British liberal upbringing) Mr. Nehru would like to see the West coming to terms with Afro-Asian nationalism — which is a 20th Century reality — without harsh feelings. He likes to contrast the friendly way in which Britain granted India her freedom with the bad blood created by the Suez issue because Britain's Tory Government has not recognized nationalist realities, however embarrassing.

Next came the London Conference where India's Roving Envoy, Mr. Krishna Menon, had the most difficult assignment in his career. His brief was to prevent the Users serving an ultimatum, backed up by military threats, which would be rejected outright. Against strong opposition, Mr. Menon produced a deliberately vague set of proposals which he hoped would form the basis for further negotiation acceptable to both sides. Quickly Mr. Shepilov proved his wings by exploiting the Indian stand (the Soviet Union has long sought an opportunity of committing Mr. Nehru's neutrality publicly). The Soviet delegate cleverly made no counter-proposals — possibly what Mr. Menon expected him to do — but backed India's proposals. The damage has not yet been repaired; India is publicly committed to a pro-Egyptian, pro-Soviet stand. And yet in the ensuing interview with President Nasser, Mr. Menon was told brusquely that his proposals were unacceptable to Egypt also.

Not India's Way

Realizing this, Mr. Nehru has since made an effort to redress the lost balance of neutrality, though Mr. Menon cut little ice on his subsequent visits to London. On the eve of his courtesy visit to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Nehru emphasized that the Egyptian way "was not India's way" and insisted that there must be international freedom of traffic. His Riyad communique clearly stated that there should be "freedom of passage to all countries on payment of reasonable dues." Astonished Egyptian officials in New Delhi, who had previously proclaimed India's stand as pro-Egyptian, openly expressed themselves disappointed.

Indian officials claim that their stand has been neutral all along. It is true that if you dig deep in the early statements you can see both sides of the issue presented. But two dominant emotions — fear that Anglo-French moves would precipitate a war and sympathy with Bandung nationalism — led to the presentation of President Nasser's cause more vividly. Now with the clouds of war dispelled quite considerably, India's attitude is less emotional and more realistic. She sees that, with more than 70 per cent of her imports passing through the Canal and urgently needed for the second Five Year Plan to counteract Communism here, it was unwise to get so isolated from the Users interests, even if she opposed them being expressed so aggressively.

Mr. Nehru will have to fight hard to re-establish his neutrality and *bona fides* with Britain and France. Even so he is still the most likely person to find the face-saving formula both contestants are apparently moving towards. He is still actively seeking a peaceful solution and in doing so has found an unexpected ally in the U.S.A. who, whatever the motives, has been straining for the same objective. Later historians may point the happy irony that India and the U.S.A. — whose relations are strained — were largely instrumental in reaching a peaceful solution by exercising a restraining influence, respectively, on Egypt and on Britain and France.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations Would Iraqi troops move into Jordan? If they did, what would Israel do? These were the big questions that held the nation in a state of tension at the beginning of the week. Israel said she opposed the proposed troop movement as a threat to her territorial integrity. Britain warned Israel that any military operation by her would automatically implement the Anglo-Jordan security pact. Israel replied she was ready to meet the threat inherent in the Iraqi move; the British replied that the Iraqi move was not planned against Israel and would not endanger her since the force would only be a token one. Then Prime Minister Ben-Gurion delivered a speech opposing war (see Knesset) and simultaneously Jordan announced Iraqi troops would not now be admitted. Tension relaxed, although with Jordan elections due on Sunday it began to rise again at week's end. France and Israel were reported to be seeing eye to eye on maintaining the *status quo* in the area. Egypt was not too busy with the Suez Canal crisis to warn that if any foreign power moved into Jordan she would too .... Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan in Moscow supported Israel's right to free transit through the Canal, and Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov reaffirmed the Soviet position in talks with French Foreign Minister Pineau. Egypt mumbled that despite the Soviet position no Israel ship would pass ... At the U.N.: Israel asked for specific guarantees of her right to free passage; Jordan demanded a Security Council meeting to take up Israel's retaliatory raids; Israel lodged a counter-complaint condemning Jordan's attacks; the U.N. Secretary-General received a report from the Chief Truce Supervisor in Jerusalem in which the latter deplored Israel's boycott of the Mixed Armistice Commission and her conducting independent investigations of incidents that happen on her territory .... Israel's ambassadors in Washington, London, Paris and Moscow came home for consultations .... Mr. Dragoje Djuric presented his letters of credence as the new Minister of Yugoslavia.

Knesset Opening a debate on foreign policy and security Prime Minister Ben-Gurion made these points: Israel has preserved the peace, albeit a shaky peace, while she increased her might; Israel reserved the right to act if the *status quo* in Jordan was disturbed; Abdul Nasser was still Israel's chief enemy; Israel would stand for no discrimination on the right of transit through the Suez Canal; the U.N.'s claims for special authority over Israel were invalid; Israel demanded more defensive arms ... In the debate that followed the speakers were almost agreed in supporting a shaky peace rather than war. The House gave the Prime Minister a 76 to 13 vote of confidence with the General Zionists and the Agudat Yisrael parties of the opposition voting in favour and only the Herut and Communists against.

Security Two members of an Egyptian *fedayeen* band were killed and two captured near Sde Boker .... Another member of a *fedayeen* gang was condemned by a military tribunal.

Economy Finance Minister Levi Eshkol having arrived home from the U.S. with hopes of getting a $75m. Export-Import Bank loan found that the cost-of-living index had risen a record 13 points in September ... It appeared that a major textile strike at the Ata and Kurdaneh mills had been averted despite a vote by the workers for a walk-out .... Foreign investments in 5716 were stagnant.

Home An Israeli was charged with spying for Egypt's behalf when he arrived home after two weeks in Egypt.

Jerusalem Art Notes

FANTASIES ON CANVAS

DAN Hoffner, whose exhibition opened on October 15 at the Jerusalem Artists' House, is a painter of wind-swept dreams. The figures which people his visions are cloaked in colourful rags, but there is a strength of expression and a poise which is reminiscent of the best of Chagall's Cubist period.

Hoffner's figures move in vague urban surroundings which resemble Kubin's Dream Cities after a thorough bombing. There are petrified forests and builders' nightmares of unsafe scaffolding. Other compositions could be described as an art student's nightmare before presenting a thesis about el Greco. Yet all of them are excellent in colour and extremely clever in composition.

Alice Arbel, exhibiting at the "Nora Studio," is another painter of dreams. But her dreams are of a far friendlier nature. The more abstract they are, the lovelier they appear. She often dreams about Klee, sometimes about Steinberg, even about Chagall. Still, even if Alice Arbel dreams about witches and sorcerers, there is nothing disquieting in her compositions, which are youthful and harmless.

Arbel's sculptures are close in form and well-articulated. I liked the mask and the hedgehog especially. The most striking thing in her show is a perfectly formed drop of exquisitely clear mountain crystal on a silver platter, ingeniously illuminated from below.

Sculpture

JACOB Loew, the veteran teacher of the Bezalel School, exhibits a large number of his sculptures at the Artists' House. Most of them are executed in terracotta, confirming the fact that Jacob Loew is a most accomplished ceramist of Vienna's Obsieger School. There is not another man in this country who has Loew's enormous know-how in building ceramic figurines. Now that the New Bezalel School has its kiln, it is to be hoped that Jacob Loew's eminent teaching qualities will be used in the field which is his speciality.

Besides the fountain in coloured ceramics and the large figure of a girl in terracotta we liked the "David" and the models for medals. The latter show Loew as an expert in a technique which is completely neglected in Israel.

Th.F.M.

65,000 Immigrants from West Indies

Britain's New Citizens

By J. HALCRO FERGUSON

LONDON (OFNS). — EVERY morning when I leave for work, I buy a ticket at Shepherd's Bush Underground station in West London from a coloured booking clerk. One of the platform porters is also coloured, and so, very often, is the guard of the train. When I travel by bus, there is a fair chance that the conductor or conductress will also be coloured, and a near-certainty that one or more of the passengers will be.

This is something new in Britain, where before the war the coloured population was very small, confined largely to students from abroad, a few professional people, and seamen living in certain defined areas like Liverpool and Bute Town in Cardiff. The recent appearance of so many new brown and black faces here has led some people to speak apprehensively of an "invasion," of "being swamped" by immigrants.

In fact this is a great exaggeration. Between the beginning of this year and the end of July, 17,000 coloured people, a third of them from Jamaica, arrived in Britain, and the total now resident here is between 65,000 and 70,000 (exact figures are not available, as United Kingdom statistics ignore race and colour.) This compares with half a million Irish immigrants since the war, now settling in the United Kingdom at the rate of 200,000 a year. White British citizens from other Commonwealth countries, including Canada, are settling in this country at the rate of 80,000 a year (the West Indian average is 24,000), and there is also a large influx of aliens, mostly from continental Europe, including unskilled Italian trainees. The West Indians, however, have, because of their colour, what sociologists call "high visibility," and thus cause more comment.

They are not concentrated in any one particular part of the country, though most gravitate towards industrial cities. The "migrant" coloured population of London is now 25,000 of whom most live in Lambeth, Brixton, Paddington, the northern Ladbroke Grove area, Camden Town, Kentish Town, and other working-class districts. Middle-class coloured people (nurses, clerical workers, students) tend to be found in areas like Battersea, Notting Hill, Victoria and West Hampstead, though they are much more widely scattered, and less clannish, than their working-class compatriots.

The coloured population of Birmingham, one of the largest in the country, is about 30,000, of whom 15,000 are West Indians. Last year 35 per cent of West Indians arriving in Birmingham were from Jamaica. There are also now sizable communities in other cities, including Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester. These newer communities, particularly in the smaller towns, tend to be better integrated than those in the older-established centres: no specific West Indian pattern of life is already established, and in smaller places there is more community-consciousness and social contact between white and coloured citizens.

Varied Occupations

The migrants are as varied in their occupations as in their geographical location. Those most noticeable are the transport workers, including bus-drivers in London and other cities. On the whole they have been very well received by the travelling public, who find them cheerful and polite. Most of them are men and women who would be clerical workers at home, but find transport wages here more attractive than clerical salaries (with overtime and bonuses they can earn up to £11 a week on the buses, more than any ordinary white-collar worker).

West Indians also work on the mainline railways, though mostly in fairly subordinate positions, and in almost all sections of industry, though some employers and labour unions operate an unofficial quota system or colour bar (which is condemned by the Trades Union Congress.) In many cases this is due not to race, but to the fact that the workers in the trades concerned are earning good overtime and do not want an increase in numbers which would decrease their pay packets. In one case, at least, that of the co-opers' union, it is because this is a dying craft, and there is just not enough work to go round. This, of course, is not necessarily very consoling to a West Indian who has saved up to travel thousands of miles in search of a rewarding job.

Adjustment Problem

There are, of course, many problems of adjustment. It is less true than it used to be that migrants come over completely unprepared for the rigours of climate and differences of diet and custom, and both the United Kingdom and the West Indian Governments are doing a lot to prepare them for what they will face; nevertheless, many still arrive in midwinter in tropical clothing, with useless and incongruous belongings (birdcages or grandfather clocks) and no idea of where they will live. Many arrive in London with the idea they can hop into a taxi to Birmingham or Manchester. Young girls in particular are liable through ignorance to fall into the hands of undesirable compatriots (often aided by equally undesirable white women) and be forced into prostitution or crime.

To guard against all this, and to guide the migrants through the first bewildered weeks, the British Caribbean Welfare Service was set up last June, on the recommendation of Dr. Clarence Senior, Ph.D., and Mr. Douglas Manley, a lecturer at the University College of the West Indies and the son of Jamaica's Chief Minister, in their Report on Jamaican Migration to Britain. The Welfare Service is financed and operated by the Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras. Its six major sections deal with welfare, reception and travel, industrial, public and community relations, and general administration. It works closely with other interested bodies — employers, unions, welfare organizations, housing authorities, religious bodies and the like — and co-operates with municipal consultative committees in places where these exist to deal with the problems caused by the migration.

One of the principal problems facing the migrants is that of accommodation. Due to wartime bombing and the five years' cessation of building, Britain still has a severe housing shortage, despite post-war construction. The size of the problem can be gauged by the figures for the London borough of Lambeth, where there are 5,000 migrants and 10,000 people on the waiting list for homes. A further difficulty is the reluctance of many boarding house landladies to take in coloured tenants, for reasons ranging from plain prejudice to fear of "what people will say" or a mere dislike of possibly differing customs. One curious complaint made is that West Indians take too many baths.

All this has led to some unscrupulous West Indians (and Africans) buying up low-value property, making life unbearable for white tenants who cannot legally be ousted, and then letting off rooms to their more unfortunate fellow-West Indians at exorbitant rents and in overcrowded and comfortless conditions.

"Colour Blind" Housing

To tackle this problem, building societies, operating on a "colour blind" basis, have been set up in various parts of Britain, of which an example is Aggrey Housing Ltd., in Leeds. This society is named after the first coloured Vice-Principal of the University College of the Gold Coast, who once observed that you could play some sort of tune on the white keys of the piano or the black keys alone, but if you wanted harmony, you had to have both.

I Did Dream of Money-Bags Tonight

By MACABEE KASKIN

WITH Income Tax officials being tortured nightly by surrealist nightmares which subtly suggest devilish new ways to squeeze another pruta out of thin-ribbed, hungry-eyed taxpayers (a recent nighmare: to tax taxes), I humbly submit Hadash's Income Tax Scheme.

Since its financial calculations are liberally laced with psychology, it will solve both the Government's pressing need for money and the taxpayer's resistance to paying taxes, while building the country. It will be freely admitted, however, that the Scheme has one major defect, the so-called Hadash Phenomenon. This will be discussed later. All in all, the Scheme is a major step forward.

Fully to understand its superiority, it is necessary to review the present system.

Let us assume that Mr. Batlan earns IL100 a month. On this sum, he pays 10 per cent in income tax. Mr. Harutz, however, earns IL1,000 a month and pays 100% in tax. Or very nearly. He is flat broke at the end of the month. (The tax, it can be seen, is in direct proportion to the sum earned. 10% of IL100; 20% of IL200; 30% of IL300; 40% of IL 400, etc., etc.)

It will be readily agreed that there are 99 *batlanim* (to coin a new generic term) for each Harutz. Thus, under the progressive income tax system, the more a man earns, the less he has. For example, Batlan is left with IL90 at the end of the month while Harutz has nothing. If Harutz earns more than IL1,000, he is done for. It he wants to eat, he will have to do one of three things to cover his "income tax deficit": send his wife out to work, get a second job for himself or stop earning so much.

This sad state of affairs, to say the least, has a disastrous psychological impact on this highly-paid gentleman who works himself to the bone and can not even bring home a bone to gnaw on. Thoughts chase themselves gloomily through his mind: why should I work so hard? I had better take it easy, loaf along, get sick frequently, come to work late, leave early, watch the clock, take long vacations. Then I'll earn less and have more take-home pay.

The perilous consequences of the present system have been shown. Now, let us examine Hadash's Income Tax Scheme, especially its psychological factor, to see how to end this injustice.

The Scheme is built on regressive, not progressive, income taxes. The tax will be inversely proportionate to the amount earned. Mr. Harutz earns IL1,100. He will pay absolutely no income tax. As a matter of fact, the Government will have to pay him, for it will have to match pruta for pruta for every pound he earns above IL1,000. If he lets his salary slide down to IL1,000, he will have to pay 10% in tax.

Mr. Batlan, earning a paltry IL100, will have to pay 90% in tax. If he earns less than IL100, the Government will take all his money and he (Batlan) will have to pay the Government pruta for pruta for every pound under IL100. Since he has to eat, he will have to do one of three things to cover his "income tax deficit": send his wife out to work, get a second job for himself or start earning more.

The psychological effects are now apparent. Every taxpayer will enjoy the fine things in life in direct proportion to the amount he earns. He will not be penalized for working hard. The country will soon be subject to a tremendous outburst of energy as thousands of *batlanim* become *harutzim* (to coin a new generic term). They will try to imitate the *harutzim* in devising ingenious time and material-saving methods.

The incomes of the *batlanim* will rise from IL100 and reach, in certain cases, as much as IL1,000. They will work both with hands and heads to escape the hot breath of the income tax collector breathing down the back of their necks.

By eliminating half the problem, the taxpayer's resistance to paying taxes we have also solved the second half, the Government's need for money. It will be readily agreed that if there are 99 *batlanim* for each *harutz*, the Government's income under Hadash's Scheme will be as follows: 99 times IL90 equals IL8,910. In addition, we must add the tax collected from *Harutz*, one times IL100, giving us a grand total of IL9,910. Under the present income tax system, the tax is only 99 times IL10 (10 per cent of IL100) which gives us IL990 plus *Harutz's* salary of IL3,000, for a grand total of IL1,990. Thus, Hadash's Scheme will increase Government revenue fourfold.

The Intelligent Reader will point out that this will only be true the first day the Scheme is put into practice. Within a month, all the *batlanim* will be working harder to get more pay, boosting their income to an average of IL500 a month.

True, but the Government is still the winner. For example, 99 times IL250 (50% of a pay check of IL500) will give us an income tax of IL24,500, less IL1,000. The latter sum will have to be deducted to pay Mr. *Harutz*, who has meanwhile boosted his income to IL2,000 and must be compensated for every pruta above IL1,000.

Ah, you point out, Intelligent Reader, "income tax resistance" has not been eliminated, but only transferred to the lower income brackets. Not so, for not only have taxes been raised, but also incomes. Under the Scheme, the average taxpayer will earn IL500, five times his former income, and will have IL250 left. Why should he complain about high taxes?

This leads to the Hadash Phenomenon.

Taxpayers will queue up at the Income Tax offices, vociferously claiming that they earn more than they do.

"I earned IL2,000 a month last year," one hopeful taxpayer, with a betraying quaver in his voice, will claim.

"Do you have proof?" the income tax official will snap ironically.

"Well, I was too busy making money to keep books, but ..."

"In the absence of proof, I estimate your monthly income at IL200. Step into the next room to arrange for monthly payments to work off your outstanding tax," the official will bark cruelly. He will turn to face the next in line, a taxpayer lugging two heavy account books with a triumphant smile on his face, while his accountant struggles up with a bushel-full of receipts.

Have you been convinced of the efficacy of Hadash's Income Tax Scheme to solve the country's income tax problem?

Yesterday's Press

Double Danger Still Lurks

THE fact that the overwhelming majority of the Knesset, including two opposition parties, endorsed the Government's foreign policy reflects the unity of the people regarding the grave questions of the hour, **Hatzofe** (World Mizrahi) states. In view of the dangers lurking from both Egypt and Iraq, there should be a national regime of utmost preparedness against any contingency. All our efforts should be concentrated for the sake of security.

Davar (Histadrut) says that foreign observers certainly were impressed by this full consensus of opinion on the Government's peace and defence policy. The only exceptions were the "bellicose demagogues" of Herut and the "defeatist demagogues" of the Communist Party. The same sentiment is expressed in the headline of **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda): "Herut and C.P. Isolated in Knesset Discussion."

Herut Policy

Ha'aretz (non-party) regrets that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, marred his "moderate and reasonable" winding-up speech with his "offensive outburst" against Herut. That party's policy is certainly objectionable and dangerous but the sincerity of its leaders should not be doubted even by the Prime Minister, the paper maintains.

Ha'aretz stresses that the Israel Defence Army is not the private enterprise of Mapai or any other party, but is composed of soldiers of all shades of opinion including Herut. There has not been the slightest reason to doubt the loyalty of that party's members. The paper raps the Knesset's Speaker for the fact that he did not intervene immediately against Mr. Ben-Gurion, and hopes that the Prime Minister himself will use the first opportunity in order to take back his statement. A columnist in **Haboker** (General Zionist) also criticizes Mr. Ben-Gurion's outburst.

It goes without saying that Herut reacts angrily against the Prime Minister's "provocation." The paper asserts that his intention was to evade answering the questions raised during the discussion, in particular he evaded the grave charge that he had agreed in principle to the Iraqi move into Jordan. The paper gives a long register of the Prime Minister's alleged "crimes," beginning with the costly Latrun battle and the Altalena affair, and ending with the charge that B.G. permits the death of Israel soldiers, in order to be absolutely sure that no "non-male" Arabs are hurt in the retaliation raids. Herut also maintains that the Army is not the private business of Mapai, but belongs to the whole people whose sons are serving in its ranks, "and not only in the Police Force" (a hint referring to Mr. Ben-Gurion's son Amos, the Deputy Inspector General). The paper also hints that the Army commanders are not satisfied with the Defence Minister's "unfortunate" policy.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) on the other hand, maintains that it is Mr. Ben-Gurion's policy which has encouraged "Fascist" Herut's "militarist" propaganda. The Prime Minister's outburst shows that he himself is now shocked and bewildered by the outcome of his own policy. The paper rejects Mr. Ben-Gurion's view that Nasser's Egypt is Israel's number one enemy. **Kol Ha'am** feels that the villain in the Middle East picture — British imperialism — has been studiously ignored by the Prime Minister.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) welcomes Soviet Vice-Premier Mikoyan's statement on Israel's right of navigation through the Suez Canal. But the question is whether the Soviet Union is ready to use its great influence with Egypt's ruler in order to safeguard the implementation of Israel's right.

Hamodia (World Agudа) warns of premature hopes on this issue, as well as on the Iraqi move.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) urges the Histadrut to give full support to the Ata workers who have decided to strike to protest against efficiency dismissals.

Haboker (General Zionist) on the other hand, strongly speaks out against the strike, which should alarm all those interested in private enterprise.

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Drama of American Presidential Elections

Quest of the Champions

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

SEATTLE (O.F.N.S.). — GATHERING excitement and uncertainty as it runs, the American Presidential election has become drama on a vast and ponderous scale. The two champions, Stevenson and Eisenhower, more profoundly opposed in temperament than they are in politics, one self-torturing and the other content, one subjecting himself with pain to the humiliations and little tricks of the campaign, the other reacting with almost regal impatience to the necessities of politics, are in open pursuit of the American vote.

Mr. Stevenson has just completed his swift foray into the northwest of this continent-sized country. It is a remarkable district and its decisions are of major importance. All of it went for Eisenhower in 1952 and will probably do so again. Yet the tide of its opinion is running unmistakably in a Democratic direction.

Adlai Stevenson is "whistle-stopping" in the modern manner through the American north-west. This means two large chartered airliners — D.C.6s—one for himself and staff and the other for the attendant Press. He cannot command the staff, expertise or the funds of the President in the White House. Yet it is a major operation.

Extravagant Taxis

These extravagantly expensive vehicles are treated as taxicabs—though their meters run in thousands of miles It is a matter of setting these monsters down on airfields beside prairie towns and spending an hour talking on an improvised platform to a smallish crowd in the shade of the hangar. It seems an astounding waste of money; it seems mean preparation for the greatest elected office in the world; and yet this almost ritual subjection to public inspection is essential

He has been travelling America's empty quarter. He flew over Montana over an unimaginably vast plain farmed in parallel strips of fallow and cultivation so that the winds cannot tear the topsoil away. The chequerboard stretches far further than any eye can reach.

He went across Idaho, where the hills are as desolate and dry as the mountains of Moab, and the valleys are green and flat and fat and running with disciplined water, so that it looks like some ancient place in Asia Minor, and you expect a broken crusaders' castle on the mountain above the fields.

He went through Washington State, and Oregon, where sharp-backed mountains crowd down to the Pacific and are dark and bristling with pine trees. It is a place of undeveloped wealth, where the possibilities are on more than an American scale. An English Member of Parliament who was travelling inexplicably with the Press plane said only: "What a fool George III must have been to have lost the chance of all this."

Some of this must be won by Stevenson if he is ever to be elected President. Election in the last instance in America is by an electoral college, an inequitable, an archaic system. Each of the States is accorded a number of block votes. Their number represents the sum of the Senators — two for each State, and of Congressmen — allotted in proportion to the population. This gives the smaller States disproportionate weight. For instance, South Dakota, with two Senators and two Representatives, has four Electoral College votes, but Nebraska with double South Dakota's population has only six.

Stevenson got 89 College votes in 1952. He needs 268 out of the total of 531 to win. He must win two or three of the great States, like Pennsylvania with 32 votes, and New York with 34. He must have a majority of the South, and he must acquire some of the available small States and the obvious ones are in the north-west.

In Oregon and in the State of Washington there are bitter senatorial contests for the Democratic seats, which the Democrats are justifiably confident of winning. The local issues favour the Democrats.

It is a question of developing these rich and underused places. The Republicans offer partnership between Government and private industry. The Democrats offer massive and decisive federal initiative. It is a question of hydro-electric power and irrigation and all the talk about creeping Socialism against private enterprise means little in the face of the ambitions of the north-west, in face of the glittering example of the Tennessee Valley Authority which was a federal river project that transformed the face of a large part of the South. It is the chief reason for the Democratic tide.

But the tide stops short at Stevenson. The Presidential contest is still between two champions, rather than two theories of Government. And Stevenson has not yet succeeded in breaching vitally the reputation, admiration — almost love — that surrounds President Eisenhower. He has a month to go and there are signs that his campaign may already have passed its peak. His audiences, unlike in those days that followed the Chicago Convention, are no longer spectacular, only decent in size.

In the north-west he spoke of the great issues of conservation of natural resources, peaceful uses of atomic energy, cost of living and again and again against the Republican claim to have a monopoly of peace. But the blows never quite got home. Perhaps they were too many and too civilized. His manner was detached and charming, almost that of a tired after-dinner speaker.

We think he set few hearts on fire. Something more defined, less Hamlet-like is needed for this corner of the world. Even now there are no certainties, only race-goers' probabilities. But suddenly and surprisingly you get the impression that these people are not being given issues fairly and simply by the champions. Stevenson, because he could not; Eisenhower because he would not. One because he is as inhibited as an Englishman talking about his war record, and the other because he thinks it has already been done. But maybe that is common to any election, and only intuition and the gravity of the electorate really matters.

(Copyright)

3.7 Anti-Aircraft Guns on parade at the Artillery Day Tattoo at Ramat Gan last month.

Soviet Activity In South America

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (O.F.N.S.).— NINETY-NINE people out of 100, I imagine, think of Soviet economic penetration in terms of Asia and the Middle East. This is reasonable enough. The West is sensitive to a degree about the uncommitted, or neutralist, policies of various Asian countries, about the rise of Arab nationalism. And the whole conception of "economic competition" as a substitute for the cold war found its first major expression in the Czech arms deal with Egypt so soon after Geneva last year, and was underscored in the course of Khrushchev's and Bulganin's triumphal tour of India, Burma and Afghanistan.

But all the time, while the eyes of the Western world are fixed on Soviet activity in Asia and the Middle East, the Russians themselves have been shifting their main trade offensive to Latin-America. They are being very quiet about this. They talk about Asia and the Middle East at the top of their voices, and boast about their exports to these areas. But they say next to nothing about South America, so that it is hard not to conclude that they are deliberately trying to divert the attention of the West to Asia and the Middle East, while stealthily working to build up their influence in the South American continent — above all in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

This is what they are doing in fact. And to show how they are doing it, last year, Soviet bloc trade with South America amounted to $232,500,000, compared with $214,400,000 with the Middle East and $102,100,000 with India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia combined. This is a remarkable figure.

Of the $232,500,000, Argentina alone accounted for $140,400,000. And Buenos Aires is becoming a sort of clearing house for the Soviet bloc's trade with other South American countries. For the past two years, Argentina has obtained the bulk of her coal, and much of her cement from Poland instead of from the United States, as previously, Russia, on her side, has for some time been the second biggest buyer of Argentina's meat.

The range of goods covered is wide. The Soviet Union itself supplies Argentina with petroleum in exchange for meat. Czechoslovakia has just built a giant flour mill for Paraguay and is now constructing a coal washing plant in Argentina.

Trade Mission

East Germany this year sent a trade mission to Brazil, Argentina and Chile, offering complete plants of all sorts and kinds, and the services of technicians. On the whole, the Latin-American countries seem happier dealing with the satellites, even though all trading is co-ordinated by Moscow. They take *paté de foie gras*, tractors, motor cars from Czechoslovakia; railway rolling stock and canned cherries from Poland; jam from Hungary; oil and industrial machinery from Russia.

It all adds up to a very small proportion of Soviet bloc production (Soviet foreign trade, for example, amounts to only one per cent of the Soviet national income) and it is all politically calculated. That is to say, Moscow is above all concerned with economic self-sufficiency within the Soviet bloc, and shows no sign at all of wishing to become a trading nation in the traditional sense — that is with the aim of selling what it can produce most easily and cheaply at home, and buying what other countries can produce most easily and cheaply. Moscow is deliberately limiting its trade and using it as a political instrument to undermine Western positions and reduce the influence of Western Governments — even if it is compelled to undertake courses which, in the conventional sense, are uneconomic.

This is what is now going on in South America. Moscow is going to considerable lengths, and with the minimum of publicity, to weaken the influence of the United States — while all the time creating an uproar in other continents — in Asia, the Middle East, and, increasingly, Africa. It is something to be watched.

Someday Men Will Tell...

The following poem, of which this is a free paraphrase, was read by the Prime Minister in his Knesset address on Monday. It had been intended by Mr. Alterman for his weekly verse commentary on current events, "Column Seven," which appears in Davar, and he had sent it to Mr. Ben Gurion for security clearance. However, it was not approved for publication at the time, but this week the Prime Minister said: "Now it can be told."

By NATHAN ALTERMAN

Men will still tell in wonder how the nation's fate
Was settled here, an Israel rock in an Arab sea,
And the host of our enemies, who only yesterday struck
and slunk back swiftly to their lairs,
Supplied again with weapons new to them, were ready to
spring with hate in their hearts.

Men will still tell with wonder how the nation went on with its daily tasks in field and market,
With its life rich in colour and voices, while from its innermost depths, out of all the noise and the tumult,
From the depth of its being, through the talk and the songs, the quarrels and the laughter,
Arose one cry: Arms, arms! Quickly, before it is too late!

When the day comes, when peace comes to the land, when
the East is quiet, someone will ask:
When was the fate of the Jews sealed the second time —
after 1948 — to break through the ring?
And one will answer that, another so. And some will suddenly
remember the sea-shore
And the murmuring of water, shadow shapes, and a crescent
moon in August.

Perhaps it's a night in the past, or a night still to be. It's a night which can have no name as yet,
But when the time is ripe it will come out, we'll circle the date. And perhaps it is the threshold
From which stretch the wide world and peace. An ordinary night, still silent,
But whoever saw it or will see it will say: I have seen the night on which the scales were tipped.

Whether this was a night in the past, or a night of dreams,
Each Jewish man and woman, whether here or abroad should
know
That this night's dream is more real than all their bustling
in the light of day
And that it seals their fate and determines their lives.

This will bear witness, whether dreaming or awake, that the sentry neither drowses nor slumbers,
And burden-bearing soldiers, bare to the waist, unwearying,
Carry salvation on their backs, and the rumbling machines
Pass on, pass on, and the scales of our fate have been tipped in the favour of life and of power.

This is a night in the past or the future. Whether one or the
other, it is no lying mirage.
It is a nameless night, yet a festival that will be remembered
far beyond the bounds of this time.
Happy the people which has this fate..., whose very faults
are open to the eye of friend and foe,
And whose finest, boldest deeds have been hidden, in the
darkness that covers them.

Perhaps it's a night in the past. Or a dream night. Through the dream — steel, gleaming new in the night.
Long-muzzled, thundering on steel tracks,
Coming from afar, clambering up the shore. It is all shadow, yet all substance,
And on touching the soil it turns into Jewish power.

Perhaps it is a night in the past. Or in the future. But the
wheel of time turns again —
And as on those nights in the past — but so much greater —
weapons for defence and battle pass by in line.
And each, when entrusted to the hands of those who behold
it like a mirage in the desert,
Will take on the strength of ten at the very touch of necessity.
And each of them, each well-forged weapon,
As it is swallowed up in the dusk, is a new thread of scarlet in the landscape;
Once more this Jewish soil, from sacrificial lamb
Is metamorphosed into a lion cub.

Perhaps this is a dream night, but hard daylight dissolved
the terror of the gap
Between ourselves and the forces of destruction ... Steel
comes steadily, and the bowels of the earth tremble...
Good that Israel's day should know that from night it draws
the power of life, and of fire...
Let Israel know this...and its spirit will also don armour
and strength.

Perhaps it was a night in the past. Mist over the sands and a sea-swell
And the creaking of *stpel*, floatings whisper and the salt sea smell
And a sense of the strange and the marvellous; if only the people knew
Of those who had the vision, and how much was owed to how few.

DIPLOMATS IN THE JUNGLE

By RAWLE KNOX

VIENTIANE, Laos, (OFNS). IN Vientiane, the administrative capital of the Kingdom of Laos, they neither rock nor roll. The Laotians, Asia's newest neutralists, prefer the *ramvong*, a "national" dance that was, in fact, imported from Siam. It is danced with the hands more than the feet, a gentle undulation of the fingers, like lilies in a fading breeze, and it has the happy effect, in official balls at Vientiane's Salle de Fete, of making the Laotians look like swans and the entire foreign diplomatic corps like geese The *ramvong* is slow and graceful, and very Laotian, as indeed are the people who dance it.

Vientiane appears to be a small French town that was deposited in the jungle one Sunday afternoon, where time has ever since stayed somnolently still. It is pleasantly rustic. Pigs wander in and out of embassy gardens; there are hens everywhere. A cow passed through the drawing room of a leading politician during a tea party. At dawn there begins a market whose produce is spread over half the town.

Upon this peaceful scene, when Laos became independent in 1949 and found herself on the foreshore of a restless sea, beating between Communist sympathy and antipathy, descended a skelter of diplomatic activity. There is American aid, which provides not only the customary monstrous automobiles for Cabinet Ministers, but also such oddities as 110 saddles for a Laotian police force that has no horses, (109 of them were lost in a fire, but the Canadian Ambassador's wife rides round Vientiane on the other.)

There is the Mixed Armistice Commission — Indians, Canadians and Poles — who arrived at the end of the Indo-China war. There are the delegates of the Pathet-lao, allies of the Communist Vietminh in that war, and representing, despite the aristocracy of their leader, Prince Souvannavong, the Communist pull in the local tug-of-war. The British have an Ambassador and his dog and two aides, and the French have an Embassy and a large military mission to advise a Laotian army for which the Americans pay. All Laotians, since the Government and the Pathet-lao signed their recent agreement, are presumed to be good neutrals, but diplomacy continues at a high pitch of suspicion.

Vientiane, however, enforces an intimacy that destroys the chance of crisis. The Canadian Ambassador's wife riding her pony, and the American Ambassador's wife riding her bicycle, are likely to meet at the street corner the Indian Ambassador's wife walking her two bright-eyed boys, and all three know what their husbands are up to, and so does all Vientiane. You cannot enter the British Embassy without being overlooked by the Poles, and when Vientiane's first hotel is opened (as it surely would be by now had not the beds ordered from Bangkok proved too big to be got in at the doors), the top floor will have a fine view of almost every diplomatic call in the town.

AT these close quarters, struggling against the sweet torpor that so clearly overcame the French when they had carried their civilizing missions as far as Laos, the diplomatic community strives to keep alive its various national identities. Every Sunday morning the Anglo-Saxon community finds its way to the bare, clean shed that is the Evangelical Church. There Mr. Whipple, in a spotless seersucker suit and with 25 years of mission work in Laos behind him, challengingly asks: "Do the Commandments of Jesus Offend You?" while hens fluster agitatedly at the window sill. Mr. Whipple is not known to have made a convert among the Lao people, but he has had some successes with the hill tribes, and has been engaged in translating "Pilgrim's Progress" into Laotian.

It is hot and overpoweringly humid in Vientiane. Out at Silver City, the American Embassy staff, larger, as usual, than the others, stifles in little white boxes with aluminium roofs. Sometimes their air-conditioning works; more often it does not; but it is at least more certain than is the plumbing or electricity in the rest of the town. The conveniences of Vientiane are not modern, and are seldom convenient. At the last count the capital could claim three bath-tubs, those of the American and British Ambassadors and that of the Crown Prince.

The French got away from it all at the Cercle de Vientiane, or the night club Hawaii (sic) a bamboo and palm leaf hut among other bamboo and palm leaf huts, though with fewer hens, where the 1956 Championnats de Danse du Laos, are being held. The Indians energetically play badminton and volleyball. No one seems to know precisely what the Poles do, save intrigue to attract the best of the Vietnamese cooks from other Embassies.

TIRELESSLY, all diplomatic activity pursues the 50 or so Laotians whose opinion might turn their two million fellow countrymen (in a land the size of England and Wales) towards or away from the Communist cause, or keep them going steadily down the middle.

The little corps of the Laotian elite, interested by the attention and cash that is coming their way, have begun to turn it to their advantage. It is a poor politician in Vientiane today who is not also a businessman, and some of the commercial ventures verge on the piratical. (There is one instance, indeed, of pure piracy. At a period when the Americans, who are virtually in financial control, were arranging for an American oil firm to supply Laos with petrol in place of a British company, there was a hiatus when Vientiane had no petrol at all for two weeks. Then the French sent a barge-load up river from Seno. But overnight at Vientiane the barge and its contents disappeared, and petrol at a stupendous price was on sale next morning.) You can buy anything in Vientiane — at a price; for the Americans are combatting the inflationary tendency of the money they pay to the Laotian army by seeing that Laos imports the cars and gadgetry that should give Laotians the benefit of a good American home, if they could afford it.

In this period of change and progress (taxis have appeared on the uneven streets of Vientiane for the first time,) Vientiane has become a minor boom town. Frenchmen and Chinese, abandoning the economic struggle against the South Vietnamese in Saigon, have opened new restaurants here. Building is everywhere and building materials are extravagantly expensive. There may be anything under the mountainy soil of Laos, anything from uranium to rubies. By degrees the American survey teams will arrive, and the landowners of Laos look forward to further wealth. In the meantime, courted on every side, the Laotian leaders are becoming more sure of themselves. Now a member of both the United Nations and the neutralist club, Laos for the first time has a place of her own in the world, and the Laotians do not like the diplomats in their capital to forget it.

Unrest Among Tel Aviv Royalty

By GERDA L. COHEN

PINSKER Street acts as a main artery of the Tel Aviv movie-goer because it connects the cinemas of Allenby Road wiht the boulevard haunts of Dizengoff. For this reason the alleys leading off it have long been reckoned valuable pitches by the refreshment trade. A battle to the death has now broken out for the most coveted bits of pavement between the King of Felafel and a young pretender to the crown, who had the impertinence to thieve all the King's emblems, without however deflecting the queue from his rival's counter. No wonder there's a permanent crowd round the royal vendor: he offers non-stop political comment, Bible quotation, and anti-Histadrut jokes sharper than his explosive green pepper.

Mr. Aharon Cohen formerly called himself "the Despairing One." His tale of woe (veteran pioneer, no income) got into the papers, and he became famous. His title changed to "the Happy One." A small, impish Yemenite, Mr. Cohen missed his vocation: he should have gone into politics on an Independent ticket. One night between the cinema showings — when trade slackened — he favoured us with a prophetic declamation on Suez, meanwhile carving up pitta with his bird-claw fingers. Mr. C. ended: "Nasser shmasser in der wasser," his ebony brows curving into the Ali Baba turban which is a vital item of his equipment: "Without the turban, the business won't go, not on wheels nor on diesel," he admitted. But hastily went on to explain that apart from other attractions his felafel could hold its own against all competition. "What do those robbers use? Bread! I'm the only one to put in 24 expensive spices." During a varied career in this country, Mr. Cohen tried being a swamp-drainer, a plasterer, and a road-mender in the epic days of Jewish labour.

"And what reward do I get for all this? Those no-goods in the municipality want to ruin me. The rascals want my children to die of hunger, after I've improved this alley and made an art-gallery." The back yard, now lurid with murals of Biblical adventure, is known as The Garden of Eden. Mr. Cohen also erected a striped awning over the table where he presides from the top of a discreet ladder. A big placard under a portrait of General Dayan relates that "The King of Felafel works to feed six future soldiers." "Does the municipality care? Today I went to court with my lawyer (take pepper please) and gave them something (potato crisp?) to fill up their files." It appeared that the King had been reigning for four years without a permit. A wicked-looking red axe hangs from the roof: "Against the evil eye," he said. It might come in useful if the inspectors try hacking down his canopy.

A series of placards give food for thought. Among them, "Cursed be he who takes the bread of his brother." This refers to the unethical conduct of a fellow Yemenite, who rented the adjoining court yard. This Shimon Sa'adya proclaimed himself: "The Young Felafel King," and even tacked on the title "the Despairing One." He obviously felt confident of a career more glittering than his neighbour's. Drinks are on the house: for your 100 pruta, you also get a glass of liquid coloured a mysterious green or yellow. These jungle tactics roused the wrath of local felafel men. Their representative, a Mr. Raphael Azuz, warned the lad that such goings-on would not be tolerated. If one began to undercut, everyone would have to compete, despite the crippling price of raw material.

Mr. Azuz did not compare notes with the King, for they broke off diplomatic relations a long time ago. Mr. Azuz himself had once annexed the pitch next to the Happy One. Later he moved to Dizengoff Circus and took a partner: "He's disabled, so they must give us a permit," he confided while frying the potato crisps. "Try one, they're done the Egyptian way in flour and yeast." He originally hailed from Salonika, "and joined the profession long before the King." "Ten years I've been perfecting my felafel. I put in kusbara and cinnamon. The King likes to mix black beans with his, but I prefer chick-peas." On his white cap and apron was embroidered: "Israel's Felafel King." Is there really a national leader of the vendors? we asked. "A certain Eli announced himself the boss when he convened the felafel makers' convention in Ramle. But he's a talker" — said Azuz contemptuously hurling paste into the cauldron. How many felafel men did he know? we queried. "D'you refer to serious ones or amateurs? In Tel Aviv-Jaffa there are very few who come up to standard. Most just play about." At this juncture, the moviegoers began scrambling for nourishment, so we didn't dare divert his attention any longer.

(Copyright)

Valuable Finds at Hatzor

By Y. ASHNI

SAFAD. — "SIC Transit Gloria Mundi" reads the inscription at the entrance to the grounds of kibbutz Ayelet Hashanar. Next to a great sorting hut is a 'burial ground' for ancient relics — bits and pieces of pottery whose secrets have already been deciphered by the team of archaeologists and students working at the Hatzor excavation on behalf of the Hebrew University, P.I.C.A., the Anglo-Israel Committee for Archaeological Research and the Israel Government.

Next to the three green wooden huts which house the headquarters of the excavation team is an exhibit showing a large relief map of the area and several photographs illustrating the location of major finds.

Besides the archaeologists working at the site, there are a number of University students and other workers busy mending and restoring the broken finds. After they are brought in in rubber baskets, the herds must be washed, 'given a bath' as it is often referred to, cleaned and numbered. Only then can the task of reconstructing pottery from the ancient fragments begin.

At the Tel itself, the work under the direction of Dr. Yigael Yadin, former Chief of Staff of the Israel Army, is proceeding in exemplary fashion. The Tel is bustling with activity. The "Hatzor Express" — a small train run by a steam engine passes and empties the earth into a chute. A small bulldozer, picks, wheelbarrows on rubber wheels and any number of other mechanical aids, including toothbrushes, help the workers and archaeologists, uncover the secrets of ancient Hatzor. The former Chief of Staff is truly walking in the footsteps of Joshua Tiglath-Pileser, Yavin and Machbiram with his army of workers and specialists.

Receiving us in his work clothes, Dr. Yadin showed us around the Tel. To the west of where we were standing, Dr. Yadin pointed to a huge artificial mound of earth. This was built up by the people of Hatzor to defend their city against horse chariots. Thousands and thousands of work days went into throwing up this rampart.

But ramparts were no defence against fire and in the 13th Century B.C.E., Hatzor was burnt by Joshua. As it is stated, "Israel burnt none of them, save Hatzor only; that did Joshua burn." The most cruel conflagration was brought about by the hand of Tiglath Pileser. The flames raged to a depth of a metre below ground level and the layers of soot are still visible today. The stones split when touched as a result of the great heat which enveloped them then, and the cleft is sharp and angular as though the stones had been cut with a chisel with great force.

Archaeologists must sometimes play at being detectives. A jug was recently found with but one word written on it — "to Pekah" — a present to Pekah son of Remalyahu. Little else remains to tell the story of what happened save this fragment and the layers of soot on the stones. In area B there are remains of an Israelite fortress from the time of Tiglath Pileser. From the military point of view this was the beginning of the end of the Israelite kingdom. The devouring fire heralded the end.

The ancient houses are small modern architectural concepts of spaciousness and airiness would have overwhelmed the inhabitants of Hatzor. We stand next to what remains of Machbiram's house, a small house with only four tiny rooms. "There is little doubt," Dr. Yadin said to a member of Degania B who had marvelled at the tiny house of the rich Machbiram, "that the members of Degania B nowadays live in more comfortable and luxurious conditions." He assumed that one room served for Machbiram, a second for his wives, and a third for his children. The fourth must have served to house servants.

2750 Year Old Tooth

Excavation area C has several very interesting finds. Mrs. Trude Dothan, a noted expert on ancient pottery and a member of the excavation team showed us a tiny temple with idols. The construction is crude — but the finds are truly beautiful. Sixteen steles were discovered in this area. Another remarkable find is a jug which rved as the sarcophagus of an infant. His skull and one tooth were found and it is estimated that this little milk tooth is at least 2750 years old.

At excavation site C, we still see remains of bonfires from the late Bronze Age, 13th to 14th centuries B.C.E., and scores of jugs. This was the last stronghold of the inhabitants of ancient Hatzor.

The valuable finds of this year's excavations are housed in a little room down in the camp and can be seen by the visitor.

Machbiram seems to have had extremely good taste. His wife or wives, too, had highly developed artistic sensibilities. We see several flat cosmetic cases shaped like tiny vessels, delicately worked. There are also ivory articles and, coming back to the masculine side of things, several tips of brass or bronze javelins as well as some small javelins.

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 21—OCTOBER 27, 1958

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 21	1000	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Oct. 22	0030	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1025	CYP.A./M.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUE. Oct. 23	0030	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0030	EL AL	Istanbul
	0030	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED. Oct. 24	0030	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	0900	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels, Paris
	1015	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. Oct. 25	0030	EL AL	Port-Lamy, Brazzaville, Johannesburg
	0045	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0930	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
	1030	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1030	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRI. Oct. 26	0715	EL AL	Istanbul
	1025	CYP.A./M.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, Boston, New York
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

SUN. Oct. 21	0930	CYP.A./M.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA PORT

Tues. Oct. 28	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa	
Wed. Oct. 29	s.s. JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles	
Thurs. Oct. 30	s.s. ARTSA	Larnaca, Naples, Marseilles	
Friday Oct. 31	s.s. ISRAEL	Naples, Gibraltar, New York	

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Mig Jet Fighter of an unknown type fell into Western hands recently when a Polish Air Force lieutenant landed one of these planes on the tiny airfield at Roanne on the Baltic island of Bornholm. There he asked for political asylum. The MIG, which is of a design unknown to Western experts, is believed to be an improved version of the MIG-15.

FASTER THAN SOUND

By AIRBORNE

WHEN the F-105 U.S. Air Force Thunderchief underwent its tests some time ago it cracked through the sound barrier on its first flight. The plane has now been improved by the addition of new engines. These are two General Electric T-79 turbojets rated at 30,000 pounds thrust each. These enable the plane to hit at least 2,400 kilometres per hour at sea level.

The range of the new plane is phenomenal. It is designed to carry nuclear weapons over a distance of more than 9,600 kilometres without refuelling. The Thunderchief normally operates at a height of 16,000 metres, from which it can dive and then zoom up to 27,500 metres to intercept enemy bombers.

Italians Refit

Mr. Jean Galin, General Manager in Israel for the LAI, Italian Air Lines, informs us that, effective from October 7, Convairs were replaced by DC6 planes on all the company's lines in Europe.

At the beginning of the next summer season, LAI will receive the Super Star-Constellation, 1649-A.

These planes have a much longer range and will fly from Rome to New York in 12-14 hours. The leg of the journey from Lydda to Rome will only take 4 hours.

Back to the Engine

The use of specially-stressed rearward-facing seats for passenger aircraft has often been suggested as a method of reducing the danger of injury to passengers in case of accident. During recent years several countries have fitted out their military aircraft with these seats.

Experience of this seating method indicates that there is a plus safety factor in the arrangement. The problem was raised at the recent conference of the International Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal. The reason why more is not done about such seats is psychological.

It is somewhat unnatural for a passenger to sit with his back to the direction in which he is travelling. If he is so placed deliberately in an airliner he will ask why. When told it is a safety precaution, he is likely to prove nervous the whole journey. But this a barrier which should be speedily overcome. No one thinks anything about being told to fasten seat belt and refrain from smoking on take-offs and landings. Of course, the latter is for a few minutes at most during a trip; while under the new method the passenger would have to occupy the rearward-facing seat during the whole of the journey.

Sabena Training

Sabena pilots now train in the "Redifon." This is an apparatus for reproducing at ground level flying conditions in specific types of aircraft. This company is among the first in Europe to employ this highly modern teaching aid. The Redifon has sensitive electronic equipment which has replaced the mechanical transmission systems of older types of trainers. It gives unprecedented precision in reproducing faithfully not only flight conditions but also the procedures of approach and landing.

SAS has placed an order for the DC-8 flight simulator made by the Link Aviation Co. The cost is $800,000. A picture of this machine appeared in this column on September 5.

Learning About Britannias

Veteran pilots and mechanics of El Al are going back to school to study the workings of the new Britannia airliners. The company has set up a special school at the airport in several Swedish bungalows.

The modern classrooms are fitted out with latest training equipment, including animated training aids some of which were created here. All the instructors underwent training at the Bristol Aircraft Company in England. The courses each last 14 weeks, and the complete series will end by the middle of next year, about the time when the new aircraft will be in operation.

Rambler's Notebook

Dream Castles of Galilee

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

SOME hundred metres from the spot where the gentle Jordan reluctantly leaves the Sea of Galilee, the road to Tiberias passes an ancient site which the Tourist Corporation has not yet come round to marking. To the left of the lovely white buildings of Ohalo, the cultural centre of the Labour Movement, low crumbling walls stand out against the emerald of luscious lawns. This is Bet Yerah, the "House of the Moon Goddess" whose large, low, lake-side tel is one of the most important archaeological sites in Israel.

The diggers of the Antiquities Department and the Chicago Oriental Institute during many seasons of work have unearthed strata from the chalcolithic to the Arab period. Here, the bronze-age Canaanites worshipped the Moon at mysterious circular shrines and produced the typical "Khirbet Kerak" ware which they sold all over the country. To the lay visitor the Hellenist and Byzantine remains are the most clearly recognizable.

The Hellenist town was located in the centre of a square citadel with round corner towers, the foundations of which are wholly preserved. This settlement of veterans of Alexander's army was called "Philotheria" and this is a name which makes one dream ...

Pharaonic Tradition

Philotheria was a sister of Ptolemy II, Philadelphus, which is about all that is known about her. However, we remember that her brother was the first of the Ptolemies, who complied with the Pharaonic tradition by marrying his own sister, Arsinoe. His love for her gave him the epithet "Philadelphus" and after her death he had her deified. Her sister, the Ptolemaic court-philosopher, had just developed the theory that most of the Olympic gods were kings of old, deified for their merits, thus indicating that the process could also be offered to worthy princes but recently deceased. Thus some of the attributes of the Moon Goddess may have been transferred to Philotheria.

The ruins of Philotheria's later synagogues are lost under the greensward, but they probably looked very much like the little Byzantine basilika, overlooking the lake, that was the last of the many shrines of Bet Yerah and Philotheria; until "Ohalo" revived the ancient tradition of meditation amidst beauty.

Along the "Corniche of the Galilean Riviera," some kilometres north of Tiberias, one finds the square layout of Philotheria's citadel repeated a thousand years later. Just before the road ascends the first of the Galilean foothills, near the bus stop for Hukok, the low, overgrown mounds of an excavation appear to the right of the road flanked by mighty old trees between the lake and lush pasturage. The scant surface remains of Khan Minje were variously identified with the Biblical Bet Saida, a Byzantine monastery, a Roman Fort or a Mameluke caravanserai, until excavations before World War II identified them as yet another winter palace of Walid I, the Umayyad Caliph.

None of the green tourist-signs points yet to Khan Minje and it is just as well. It would be embarrassing if a tourist should really decide to visit the ruins. He would find them completely surrounded by the irrigated pastures of the new cattle ranch, and himself forced to slip through a hole in the fence and to walk up a dry irrigation canal.

Monumental Construction

From the outside, only the round corner towers, still standing about six metres high, protrude from the low thistle-covered tel. At the lake-front, the only gate is revealed, a monumental construction once crowned by a cupola, decorated with colourful glass mosaic. Apsidal niches to the right and left held benches for the guards. The walls were reinforced with mighty pinnacles of bizarre Acanthus, that now lie shattered on the ground.

We know that Walid I, that splendid Caliph, who added Spain to the Arab empire, employed 1200 Byzantine artisans, when he converted St. John's Cathedral into the Umayyad Mosque of Damascus. We are justified in believing that he used the same cadre of most accomplished workmen for the construction of his three marvellous "pleasure domes," to which he withdrew when he felt tired of the busy splendour of Damascus. It so happened that I saw the excavation of all three.

Machatta, near Ma'an, in the far South, was Walid's hunting lodge in the desert, a square castle, whose walls are profusely decorated in the abstract style of the nomad rugs. The main facade of Machatta was one of the presents the Sultan gave the German Emperor, when the latter visited the Orient in 1898. The fantastic palace front of Machatta was rebuilt on Berlin's Museum Island in 1904. Some years ago, I witnessed its second excavation, when the carved ashlars, once buried in the Arabian sands, were cleared of the debris of bombed Berlin which had covered them as a tel of recent date.

Khirbet Mefjer, excavated by the Mandatory Antiquities Department, was the Caliph's winter retreat — again a castle, square like a Roman camp, but most profusely decorated by Greeks, who enjoyed themselves enormously in disregarding all the stiff rules of Byzantine architecture. There abound the loveliest mosaics ever found in Palestine. There graceful arcades, grandiose doorways, round picture windows, fountains and friezes of plump odaliasques, disregarding the iconoclastic laws of Islam in detailed high-relief.

Compared to Machatta and Khirbet Mefjer, Khan Minje, by a Caliph's standard, must have been a simple lakeside retreat. Whilst the first is entirely Semitic in decoration, as fitting the Beduin country, and the second was built by splendour-loving Byzantine architects in the tropical oasis of Jericho: the last, as far as we know it, was conceived in the Hellenist tradition of noble simplicity.

One could imagine that (always within easy reach of the centre of government) the Caliph went to Machatta to hunt as a Beduin prince, to Khirbet Mefjer for gorgeous entertainment, and to Khan Minje, when he felt like being alone with a favourite of his hareem.

Khan Minje

Khan Minje was excavated by the German archaeologists, who also unearthed the unique mosaics of nearby Tabgha. They cleared the inside of the surrounding walls, magnificent masonry, (in "header and stretcher" like the walls of the Israelite Kingdom) of white ashlars on a base of black basalt. They found halls with marble-cove walls and white Roman marble columns, vestibules with black Egyptian granite pillars, mosaics, whose geometrical design is interwoven with lotus blossoms.

However, with typical thoroughness, the German archaeologists explored the whole compound, before attacking the most promising object of the excavation. They left the central part, the site of the Caliph's kiosk, for the 1939/40 season. — It so happened that they never came back to explore the private chambers of Walid I the greatest of the Umayyad Caliphs.

Considering the treasures of Kirbeth Mefjer and Machatta, even duly allowing for the easier access looters had to Khan Minje, one is justified to assume that one of the richest prizes of Islamic archaeology awaits the expedition reassuming the simple task of removing some thousands of cubic metres of earth and debris. This is truly a Sleeping Beauty's castle, one of those enchanting palaces of the "Arabian Nights," where untold treasures await the adventurer, who knows how to look for them ...

The Riddle The riddle of Khan Minje — the buried palace seen from the Sea Gate. Photo Fernbach

Teaching Techniques

IN connection with the art courses in the Kiryat, Mr. M. Ben Uri held a show at his studio in Kiryat Shmuel (near Haifa).

In addition to reproductions demonstrating basic principles of art, the original water colour sketches were displayed, of the illustrations made by Ben Uri for Hyman HaYerushalmi's book, "Shavivei Yerushalayim," published by the Jewish Agency.

A third section contained some 40 drawings by the late Herman Struck. Struck's real strength is in the expressiveness and economy of line and in the sparse detail.

H.

Radio Review

Golden Era of Musical Comedy

FOR lovers of light music, the blossoming of the American musical comedy has brought much pleasure. Although many hits date from the early days of the century, the golden era begins with "Oklahoma" during World War II. A happy series of successors followed, some — like "South Pacific"—stressing the romantic side, others — e.g. "Annie Get Your Gun"— matching witty lyrics to catchy tunes. All these have duly reached Israel and been played over the air. Currently we are hearing a great deal of "Guys and Dolls" (presumably in honour of the film), the Cowardesque "My Fair Lady" and "The Pajama Game," perhaps the most felicitous since "Finian's Rainbow."

This music constitutes a staple feature of Galei Zahal in particular, although Kol Yisrael does not stand far behind. Thus Galei Zahal recently gave us a repeat of "My Fair Lady" enabling us to judge the great success of its stars, the excellence of its lyrics but also the unfortunate juxtaposition of songs as a result of which the most attractive numbers are heard in the first half. It is also questionable whether the average listener is ready to take the complete score of a work of this nature non-stop, without an intervening comment or explanation. This applies especially to people with little or no knowledge of English. Sophisticated music often tends to be tuneless, and if the lyrics are incomprehensible the music merely sounds flat (try listening to "The Three Grusch Opera" in a language you do not understand).

The Damn Yankees

Yitzhak Shimoni last week presented "The Damn Yankees" by Adler and Ross, and his sparse but well-chosen comments widened the popular appeal of the work. This musical has a few good numbers and, like the "Pajama Game" by the same authors saves its punches by holding its big numbers for the end. Why do we only hear American musicals? There are other countries in this field, too, and their works should be given a hearing.

The greatest success last week was the Hebrew version of the "Pajama Game" now being featured by the De-Re-Mi. It was first heralded in "Stage and Screen." Then a few nights later, the musical comedy was the subject of a critical appraisal in the Wednesday evening music magazine. The critic treated the work seriously, pointing out its flaws as well as its merits. Unfortunately no recordings were available. One of the announcers however gave a full-blooded recitation of some of the lyrics to the background of the English version. This, at any rate, gave the public an opportunity to appreciate the excellent Hebrew translation of Uri Zeis and Miriam Tamir, which I found both intriguing and successful. Two nights later, Miriam Tamir in her own request feature "P.O.B.1008" produced requests for a comparison of the two versions — and in the example given the Hebrew adaptation stood up well to the original. The next day excerpts were included in "Stage and Screen" and a few days later in "Noah's Ark." Anybody who has not heard something of it by now must be sticking to the Arabic broadcasts. The selection in last Saturday's "Stage and Screen" started off poorly, sounding like a Second Avenue Yiddish musical accompanied by a circus orchestra. The singing improved in the later numbers, but the orchestra was too poorly recorded to judge fairly. In any case, my curiosity was whetted to see the performance, and as that seems to be the sole function of the "Stage and Screen" series, the broadcast could be deemed successful.

Pick of next week's listening: Leonard Bernstein's "Wonderful Town" (Galei Zahal; tonight at 9.15); Bellini's "Norma" (tomorrow at 3.45;) Bebop (tomorrow at 10 p.m.); Edmund Wilson's "Spider's Web" (Mon. at 8); Recordings from the Stockholm Festival of Contemporary Music (Mon. at 10.15); "Rural entertainment" (Weds. at 9.30); "What's your view?" (Thurs. at 10.15).

AUDIO

SNOW-FLURRY MAGIC

REDLEY'S U.S.A. Ice Parade 1956, now at the Zi-ratron in Ramat Gan offers a packed two hours of light entertainment and a pleasant way of spending a free evening. To a public accustomed to ice in the form of blocks only, the spectacle of an ice show is entertaining for its novelty alone. There is something for all the family, with plenty of short acts in the course of the two hour run, costumes galore and a bag full of tricks from the circus.

The accent of course is on the skating.

The rectangular rink appears small at the start, but as the show proceeds, it soon seems to expand as skaters cut through the ice gyrating perilously on tip toes. The easiest part of the routine to watch were the duo-dancers. Their graceful movements were slower.

Along with the flashing of skates and the flurry of whirling performers there were other attractions — a three-clown slapstick routine, a female trapeze artist, a Chinese magician whose real name will remain a closely guarded secret, and a bit called "The Panthers Are Coming In", in which six live panthers were supposed to participate. As it turned out, they did not appear at the premiere. It seems that one of them had a go at the trainer earlier in the day and mauled him.

The music, performed by the Roman Messing Orchestra was well chosen, but better timing on the part of the orchestra would no doubt have been of great help to the performers.

Judging from the enthusiastic reaction of the children in the audience, this is an ideal show to take the younger members of the family to see.

S.C.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 349, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including news): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Callisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon": Yisrael Yitzhaki (Vocalist). 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 "Woman's Bag." 5.02 Classical Request Programme, Borodin: 1) "In the Steppes of Central Asia." 2) Aria from "Prince Igor"; Khatchaturian: "Gayeneh" — Ballet Suites No. 1 & 2 (Conductor: Efrem Kurtz). 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk by Y. Klinov. 8.10 Humorous Programme, by M. Ohad. 8.45 Readings by Y. Bartonov. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Bach: Suite No. 1 in C, played by the Prades Festival Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Pablo Casals. Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3 in C-minor, op. 37, played by Artur Rubinstein with the N.B.C. Orchestra conducted by Arturo Toscanini. Ravel: "Une Barque sur L'Ocean" and "Alborada del Gracioso," played by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Gaston Poulet. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert, Alfven: "Swedish Rhapsody"; Florent Schmidt: Sextet for Clarinets. 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Faure. "Dolly" Suite; Rousel: Suite in F, op. 33. 11.39 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Interlude. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage & Screen." 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Opera: Bellini: "Norma" — Act One, Scene One. 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.15 Light Music played by the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 "Ron Ami." 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions & Answers — Shmulik Reem. 8.30 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 8.35 Bible Reading, Yehoshua — Chapters 20 & 24. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 News. 9.30 Israel Composers, E.W. Sternberg: String Quartet No. 1 (played by the Polishuk Quartet). 10.00 "Jam Session." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

407, 460, 255, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 460 M.): **Today:** 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

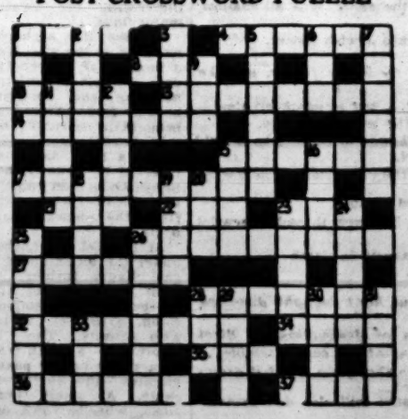
Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Morgavit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): **Today:** (Programme to South Africa). 6.30 News. 6.35 Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat. Vayera. 7.00 From Week to Week. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.35 For the Children. 6.50 Musical Medley. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. **Today:** 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat. Vayera. 11.45 "Jerusalem Entertainment": A tourist evening from the King David Hotel. **Tomorrow:** 11.30 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 This Also Happened. 11.45 The Week in the Knesset. 12.00 Melaveh Malka, including Talmud Lesson by Rabbi Hyman Klein.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.20 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday night Concert: Works by Tchaikovsky. 9.30 Excerpts from Operas by Puccini. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Musical Play" — music by Leonard Bernstein. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 The Night following Shabat. 8.00 Pleasant Tune. 8.30 "Musical Diary." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.55, 16.82, 19.42 M.): 18.30-19.00 Today: News, News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News, News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and M.E. Affairs.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Prepare to shoot a bird? 4. Not really an insect. 8. Belonging to a mag. 10. Leave out. 13. Summoned to the services by phone? 14. Braille for a politician. 15. Paying guest? 17. National dish. 21. Congreve's girl. 22. Garden tool. 23. A mountain back in Lapland. 26. Hurry so as to make some pretence of being keen? 27. Might it talk the usual nonsense? 28. Happy to include a contract in two letters? 32. The devil's no youngster. 34. The same again twice! 35. Poor Bill's ball. 36. Soft and gentle. 37. A clot upsets the horse.

DOWN. — 1. Not too hot. 2. There's many a stiffener in a child's bed. 3. Mineral. 5. For the comfort of an ill P.O.W.? 6. No word for mother. 7. Account of a shooting? 9. She may be volatile! 11. Not just anybody's hat. 12. All worked up. 15. Green and white vegetable. 16. Special occasion. 18. He appears in a divorce suit. 19. Overheated through being fired? 20. Took a letter off. 25. How to look progressively. 24. Was too curious. 25. It's like a little cabbage. 30. Find. 33. One in favour of being paid? 29. Does this bird play instead of singing? 30. Game for more than one. 31. Would he swindle an officer, the fool? 33. He may be English or Spanish.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Autumn. 5. Rip (joint). 8. Io-ta. 9. Echo. 10. Trains. 11. Telegraph. 13. Rope. 15. Gem. 16. Organ. 17. Fares. 20. Coo(t). 22. Per(jury). 23. Pansy. 24. (The Red) Shoes. 26. Tea. 27. Do-me. 28. Music hall. 31. Leaves. 32. Feel. 33. Caen. 34. Elk. 35. Dam-son.

DOWN. — 1. Artery. 2. Teaspoon. 3. (Royal) Mint. 4. Neagay. 5. Harem. 6. Peer (Gynt). 7. Chopper. 12. Lea. 14. Eros. 18. Aped. 19. Roosters. 20. Capulet. 21. Sh-ell-ed. 24. Sea. 25. Season. 26. Thick. 29. Idle. 30. Lea-s.

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Detergents Fast Overtaking Soap

By HELEN BOSH

"SOAP is only kept alive by tradition," says Dr. Reuven Chaman of the Neca Company, "and will only remain in the form of shaving soap, as the detergent world swings into its stride." Dr. E.J. Better, veteran "Shemen" chemist, concedes this, but thinks other toilet soaps will not be displaced.

Ever since Pliny the Elder introduced soap to his fellow Romans, about 2300 years ago, there has been little change in its basic composition of fats and caustic soda. Improvements were made in processing until we now have soaps "guaranteed to add glamour," but it was not until the early thirties of this century that signs of a revolution appeared in the form of synthetic detergents.

The Germans first stumbled on detergents and, mildly calling them "textile auxiliaries" (first use was for washing raw wool), had then no idea that they were about to deliver a formidable blow to soap. Market reports from the U.S. indicate that in 1941 — soap held 98 per cent of the market and detergents only 2 per cent; by 1955-56 the relationship was about 60 per cent detergent and 40 per cent soap. In this country today, the market seems to be equally divided—fifty per cent for each type of cleanser.

Millions of dollars are now going into research in many countries, but so new is the field that its first International Congress was held in Paris only two years ago; the second will be held in London next year. Thirty-four countries attended the first Congress, the Israel representative being chemical engineer Immanuel Fortuna, manager of "Tashin."

New Fields

In other than household use, new fields have been opened up, such as medicine, mining, the making of potash and "transport," meaning the washing of roads and streets with detergents. The city of Boston in the U.S. seems furthest advanced in the street cleaning field, as they have already added it to their Municipal code making the use of detergents obligatory.

Our local hard water is responsible for the fact that the use of detergents here runs almost parallel with that of the U.S.A., as detergents do not form scum in hard water as soap does. It also accounts for the fact that in five major factories chemists are at work developing new forms and production methods. At the Kadimah plant (makers of Kleen), Dr. Herbert Bernstein has been trying to get away from the use of the imported raw base, D.D.B., used in making detergents. Kadimah has had a pilot plant in operation for the past year to make a synthetic detergent base from solar oil. This new method has been patented locally as well as abroad, and will be licensed under the patent for foreign manufacture. The new base material is expected to save about $150 per ton of active detergent, and in addition there will be a byproduct, naphthenic acid, which is in short supply in most countries.

Though more than half the soap used is wasted in our hard water, both "Shemen" and "Itzhar" still report a brisk demand for bars of laundry soap. Conservative housewives are accustomed to a bar of soap to come to grips with heavy dirt. Market demand would also indicate that women coming from Eastern communities have their hands full coping with the wonders of the 20th century and refuse to accept a new fangled notion when it comes to washing clothes.

Mr. Simon Seginer, of "Itzhar," reports an unusual demand for the soap flakes put out by his firm. In large measure he attributes this to washing machines, as the heavy foam produced by detergents tends to fill up the machines, leaving too little room for clothes. It is also easier to rinse out soap. Mr. Seginer admits, however, that there is nothing like a detergent for soaking clothes and releasing dirt.

The Future

The future of detergents lies in the stick, says Dr. Chazan, inventor of "Niki" the first local stick, and probably the first of its kind anywhere in the world. He feels that a detergent is most practical in solid form. The sale

of liquid detergents involves carrying water around, while in the spray-dried-powder form so popular in the U.S.A., in outsize cartons, the housewife is carting about 25 per cent of active detergent to 75 per cent of air. While it is easier on the housewife to carry extra air than water, the formidable storage and transport problems both these methods create will in the end lead to the acceptance of the more rational solid form, Dr. Chazan thinks.

The first form of detergent to appear locally was "Textile Shampoo" for washing silks and woollens, put out by Neca in 1937. It still dominates the local market in its sphere and has also successfully made its appearance on foreign markets.

As World War II drew to a close and industry was beginning to climb out of its wartime controls, Dr. Better, using materials he had at hand — cocoanut oil, glycerol and sulphuric acid — invented his own process for making detergents. Working all through the fall of 1945 under the secret code name of "shampoo," Dr. Better had his product, the first bottled detergent, ready for a dramatic presentation in July, 1946. The "housemaid in the bottle" called "Ama" is now so much a household word that there are many who think that Ama is a synonym for detergent.

As co-author with his father-in-law and brother-in-law of "Soap Manufacture," a standard textbook for soap chemists, Dr. Better is not ready to write off soap lightly. As chief chemist for Shemen, largest manufacturer of both soap and detergents, for the last 28 years, he still feels that there is nothing better for the bath than a good grade toilet soap. Nevertheless Shemen is now preparing a full line of detergents.

Inroads have, however, even been made in the toilet line. Taya has on the market their "Dermapon," a soapless soap that is mild and refreshing and used for babies. It comes in tube form and tends to be expensive because it is difficult not to use too much at a time.

Prize giveaways by detergent manufacturers make living easy in England these days. Every week there is a new special and the housewife finds that she almost never has to buy. Only local prize is the one offered by the Niki distributing firm "Aka" who have a remarkably successful wrapper trade-in. In a IL50,000 advertising campaign launching this product a year and a half ago, they used all forms of advertising media including sandwich men and kept five people busy for six months giving demonstrations in grocers' shops all over the country. Meetings with the grocers personally attended by Mr. G. Guttman, director of Aka, and extra profits, made grocers welcome a chance of aiding in the introduction of this first solid form detergent.

Aside from the powders, liquid and stick detergents put out by the local firms, the housewife has a choice of several other solid forms —Neca's Syntabon Bar, the Tasbin Cube and Solid Ness, all for heavy duty housework.

In the advertising columns of this page (and Front-page) manufacturers are presenting their various products, and it is of course up to the housewife to determine which suits her needs best.

Detergents here are offered to the housewife at a lower price than anywhere else. For this, credit must accrue to the Government. As development started during rationing, production was controlled and prices restricted. With the lifting of controls the competitive market does not permit the raising of prices. In use, detergents are much more economical than soap but market analysis shows that the better class market has taken to it faster.

Hand Protector

The very effectiveness of detergents as a cleanser may have an adverse effect on housewife hands, as it tends to take the oil out of the skin. Manufacturers are adding counter mediums, but for anyone who does heavy duty housework there is a skin protector. "Magnor" made by Taya. Put out at the request of the Ministry of Labour and Kupat Holim for workers in the citrus canning industry, it was developed with the aid of the University-Hadassah Hospital dermatologists. The cream forms a glove over the skin which you do not feel, and which will last for some hours.

Diary of a Housewife

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

DECIDE that the chairs are too shabby to be borne any longer and make elaborate estimates about how much it would cost to make slip covers if I made them myself. As I work it out, the cost is high and the work enormous. Mention this to the Lady Who Helps and the next morning at 4.30 an upholsterer is at the door. He examines the furniture and says he can easily recover it with the same material. Just strip it off, wash it, and sew it back the reverse way. He says this will save me a lot of money and names a sum about twice what the slip covers would cost, and we both decide his way is more economical.

•

"JUST stripping" the covers takes about six hours and leaves the house in a horrible mess. He then tells us that an additional something or other should be done which will cost a little extra. Of course, he tells us, we could do without, but it would be a pity to balk at a few pounds more when we have agreed to the larger sum, and if it had to be done later it would cost much more because the stripping would have to be done again. Head of the House who is always a sucker for these high-priced, long-term bargains says he is right. Think myself that he is wrong but the thought of having this mess twice in my lifetime makes me ready to agree to anything.

SOME rather surprising things come out of the first chair. Fourteen pencils of various colours, two reels of cotton, a pair of nail scissors, a pair of sun glasses, a bunch of keys, two razor blades and a very important letter that should have been answered two years ago. There is also an elastic belt of the kind that was a schoolgirl uniform some time ago. Offer this to my daughter who rejects it with horror and tells me firmly in tones of great pity and condescension that nobody, simply nobody, wears them now. Am not displeased by this and take the belt to wear myself, not being troubled by fashion's whims.

•

THE second chair is equally rich, yielding besides the normal crop of pencils, eight Israel coins, and an English florin (wonder if this has to be reported to the Controller of Foreign Currency), a small notebook containing telephone numbers which has been a severe loss to us, an almost full bottle of Hexalon, a candle and a refrigerator valve. Head of the House says it's no wonder that he can never find anything if I hide things down the chairs. He trips over a couple of pencils and asks if I am going to keep them all on the floor now.

•

AM specially glad to have found the nail scissors as cutting nails with the dressmaking shears has been very difficult and resolve at once to hide all the pencils (but not in the chairs) and keep them for myself. Head of the House says that while the man is around we really ought to have the couch done and the front seat of the car and it will be cheaper in the long run. Have absolutely no faith at all in these "long run" savings by spending, they never seem to mature into cash in hand, but it should be very interesting to find out what's in the couch.

From Town to Country

By Molly Bar-David

LEAVING life in the city behind to face up to the new lure of living among farmers on the land, involves many new experiences, most of them adventurous. Before we had unpacked our bags, the citizenry of this village — of whom we are the 61st family — brought gifts galore, basketsful of fruits and armfuls of roses (Ganei Yehuda has expert rose breeders), to wish us a warm welcome. The aromatic market place teeming with perfumed guavas had nothing on the basketsful that came our way: we got golden guavas with rose hearts and flaunting musk, custard apples with their sweet gritty flesh, sly persimmons concealing such lusciousness under their wrinkled faces, hoary looking quinces, tough, skinned, blushing pomegranates that lock up their dry-wine-tasting juicy kernels, figs just oozing milky delicacy, huge avocados of polished emerald, bananas plucked fresh from the stalk, and the season's first clementinas, so that its a chance between getting a sour or a sweet one with each peeling. Were this generosity not enough then the giant sycamore tree at our door is garlanded and draped pink about its huge trunk with delicately flavoured fruit for the taking.

There's so much fruit that we women make talk of what to do with it in new ways after one has had his fill of the fresh. Here are some of the hints I picked up among my new found friends along the street:

Fig Pie

Use fresh figs, cut in half, but only very slightly sugared, just as you would use apples in a pie. The dish was delicious!

Fig Preserve

1 litre fresh figs, 2 lemons sliced, 2 cups sugar.

Put figs in kettle, add sugal. Let stand overnight to draw a syrup. Add 1 cup cold water and lemon slices and cook until figs are clear. Remove figs. Boil syrup until thick. Add figs; let come to a boil; put in jars and seal.

Quince Jelly

Rub the quinces with a coarse towel to remove fur; cut out the blossom end. Wash the fruit and peel it and cut in quarters. Cut out the cores, remove seeds, and put the cores and peels in a kettle by themselves. Have a large bowl half full of water; drop the perfect pieces of fruit into this bowl and all the rest into the kettle. Add a litre of water to every two litres of fruit and parings. Put on the fire, and cook gently for two hours. Strain and jell. The perfect fruit should be cooked for compote, or baked.

Fruit Soups

Figs, guavas, quinces are all good in fruit soups whatever your recipe may be. Add them without hesitation.

Fig Delight

Cut up purple and green figs and whip up with an egg beater in the mixmaster. Whip up fresh cream, sugar somewhat and then fold into the whipped fruit and chill.

Brown Betty

Brown Betty is an exciting dessert made with apples. But you can just as well use figs or partly cooked quinces or guavas.

1 cup fruit, sliced, 2 cups soft bread crumbs, ¼ cup sugar, 1 lemon, rind and juice, ¼ tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, 2 tbsps. butter, ¼ cup water.

Melt the butter and add the crumbs; mix the sugar, spice and lemon rind. Put ¼ of the crumbs in the bottom of a buttered pan. Then half the fruit. Sprinkle with half the sugar and spices, then add another quarter of the crumbs, the remainder of the fruit and spices. Sprinkle the lemon juice over this, add the water, and put the rest of the crumbs on the top. Cover closely, bake 45 minutes in the oven (or you can do this whole treat in a wonderpot), uncover, brown quickly. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

WITH the miracle of modern detergents, sweaters no longer need be dry-cleaned; they can be laundered at home as often as cottons. The best method is to use a mild detergent, stir it up in a basin of luke-warm water (slightly above body-temperature) until you have rich suds, then carefully and gently squeeze the suds through the garment. Do not rub, and launder one sweater at a time, changing the water after each use. Squeeze the suds out, but *do not wring.* If the garment is especially dirty, repeat the procedure with fresh suds for the same sweater. Rinse in cold water, squeezing gently with both hands, until water is clear.

If the sweater is to retain its shape, it is essential that no strain be put on the yarn during the drying process. After you have squeezed as much water as possible out of the wool, spread it carefully on a clean, dry towel, roll it up into a cylinder, and squeeze again. After leaving it in the towel for a few minutes, the sweater may be hung, carefully, on a padded wooden hanger in a draught, but not in the sun. (Attention must be paid that water does not collect in the bottom of the body or sleeves. Just gently squeeze these parts if you see that they become too heavy.) Some people prefer to leave the sweater spread out on the towel on a bed or table, though this of course takes longer and occupies considerable space.

To restore whiteness to sweaters or to brighten their colours, add three tablespoons of vinegar or imitation vinegar to the rinsing water.

Domestic Letterbox

DANGEROUS PACKAGING

NOW that we are blessed with a thriving glass industry, surely it is time that a stop be made to bottling detergents and cleaning agents, such as "Economica" etc., in ordinary, clear, glass bottles. This is a dangerous practice, as a child normally associates such receptacles with food and drink.

The risk is greater in Israel than in other countries because our housewives, due to lack of storage space, tend to keep such bottles in or near their food cabinets.

Steps should be taken to ensure the use of a specially designed bottle for such poisons, to prevent many tragic and unnecessary accidents.

ARTHUR COHEN

Tel Aviv, October 10.

Accadia Show

THE Accadia Grand Hotel was the fitting setting for a fashion show last Sunday when the *haute couture* collection of the Eve Terner Salon was shown.

Tweed costumes, afternoon frocks of jersey and elaborate cocktail and evening gowns of velveteen were presented. Particularly attractive was the *chemisier* dress with pleated skirt, and the brown jersey frock with matching coat.

Stern's leather jackets and coats in bottle green or lilac-pink were smart, and Rosen's fur coats, jackets, capes and stoles added elegance to this show.

Novel among the shoes shown by Atereth were the heel decoration.

The show lasted for over two hours, but lacked a good *conferencier* to make it entertaining.

R. F.

The Right Proportion

To brew the best coffee — both delicious and economic — mix one third Aromatic Chicory with two thirds freshly roasted and ground coffee. Aromatic Chicory is every coffee-lover's choice because it saves coffee and also makes for fuller flavoured and tastier coffee. One part Chicory to two parts coffee is always right whichever method you use for making your coffee.

Aromatic
CHICORY
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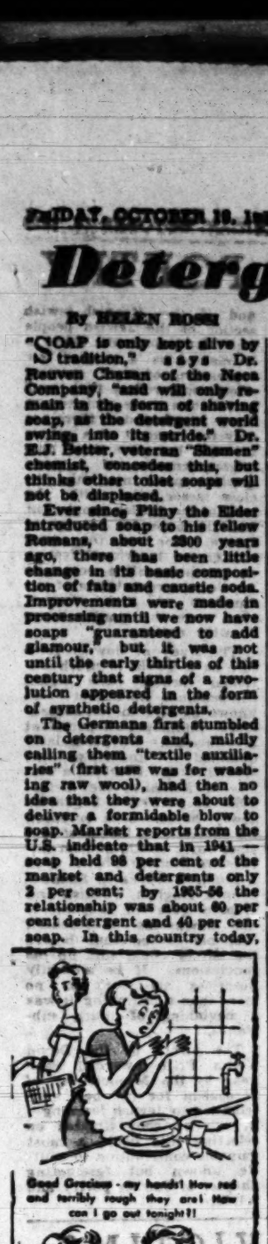

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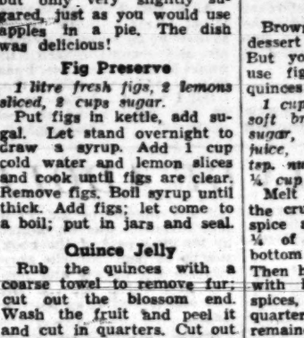

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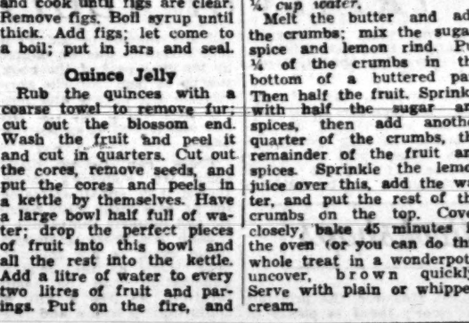

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PROCONSUL IN AMMAN

A CRACKLE OF THORNS. Experiences in the Middle East. By Alec Seath Kirkbride. — John Murray, London. 201 pp., illustrated. 21s.

By EUGEN E. MAYER

AFTER forty years of service in various parts of the Middle East, mostly in Transjordan, Sir Alec Kirkbride has written a book of memoirs which should be made compulsory reading for all politicians trading in Arab affairs, and more especially those whose eyes are focused on Israel and Jordan at the present moment.

Neither history nor autobiography, this kaleidoscopic record of personal experiences and adventures is so well written that it is a pleasure to read; but it is at the same time a valuable source of first-hand information. While some of the chapters suggest comic opera with plenty of *divertissement*, there are others which to the student of the Middle East will be more rewarding than a whole shelf of Command Papers, not least because they reproduce authentically the atmosphere of political interplay and intrigue which have made this part of the world the unhappy hunting ground of international diplomacy.

Governor of Moab

At the beginning we find ourselves in the Hejaz, in the last year of World War I. The description of an attack on a Turkish-held railway station is an excellent example of the author's ever present sense of humour, but it is surpassed by his account of "The National Government of Moab" (1920-21). Too busy setting up an administration west of the Jordan, H.M. Government despatched a few officers beyond the river and let them run the country as best they could. Kirkbride was sent to Kerak, and the story of his being elected head of a more or less independent republic, and of their retaliation when the Palestine Government refused to recognize their hand-made postage stamps is a treat not to be missed.

After this episode, Emir Abdullah took over, and we witness the first stage of what was to become a Kingdom by the Grace of Britain. As the author, who for the next six years worked in the Government in Jerusalem, says ironically:

> **In due course the remarkable discovery was made that the clauses of the Mandate relating to the establishment of a National Home for the Jews had never been intended to apply to the mandated territory east of the river.**

Friend of a King

For thirty years, Kirkbride was Abdullah's trusted adviser, and their personal relationship was apparently one of mutual affection. His intimate portrait of "Saidna" (a pet name for the King) brings out many sympathetic traits and makes one realize that the bullet of the ex-Mufti's henchmen killed with King Abdullah whatever hope there was for a peaceful settlement between Israel and Jordan.

The two periods of Kirkbride's connection with Amman provided him with much material of interest, both political and ethnographic. We are afforded glimpses of King Hussein of the Hejaz before and after his downfall, the advent of J.B. Glubb, and, after the author became British Resident in 1939, an account of Rashid Gailani's *coup d'état* in Iraq when all Arabs (except Abdullah) had decided that the Allies had lost the war. He also reports on his contacts with the French in Syria.

The Palestine scene in 1948 is given a special chapter, with some scathing remarks on Fawzi Kaukji and his defeat at Tirat Zvi and Mishmar HaEmek. Kirkbride's impression of the fighting in Jerusalem seems to be that the Old City would have fallen had the Jews pressed their attack. And reports of the recent talks at Amman with an Iraqi delegation have an illuminating precedent in the description of "The Mad Hatter's Tea Party," a conference of Arab Prime Ministers at Amman, in the autumn of 1948, when everybody produced "the usual clichés about the sacred task," but when the Egyptian military adviser was pressed for a statement, he said hastily: "Good God no, we cannot attack; the Jews might attack us in turn."

Palestine Interlude

Between these two periods was a Palestine interlude (from 1937-39) when Kirkbride was summoned to take charge of the Galilee district at the time of the Arab rebellion. He did it "with patience and honesty" and has much praise for the Jews' "self-imposed policy of non-retaliation," possible, as he says, only on the part of a well-disciplined people.

A few notes on Libya, where Kirkbride was British Ambassador until his retirement in 1954, conclude the book. But one would not do it justice without a brief mention at least of the many interesting pages describing the author's favourite pastime of hunting, his visits to historic places, including one of the twelve tombs scattered over Arabia, each of which claims to be the resting place of Yithro, the father-in-law of Moses. There are also interesting accounts of Arab views on love and war, on tribal courts, and meetings with quaint characters, saints and rogues and ghosts, not to forget a Bokharian "Messiah."

Opponents of "colonialism" will find food for thought in the Epilogue where Kirkbride says: "I am tired of these countries which you call interesting;" and he left Libya "with nothing more than a feeling of relief that I should not have to worry about what happened there any more." Here we have, in a nutshell, and coming from a colonial servant of the highest quality, a reflection on the agonizing conflict between participation without identification.

The title of the book is taken from a passage in the Book of Koheleth which reads: "For as the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool: this also is vanity." Since the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, that artificial product of Western wisdom, is the main subject of the book, one is reminded of another Biblical passage (this time from the New Testament) which speaks of the "foolish man who builds his house upon the sand."

SIR A. S. KIRKBRIDE : MAR SABA

This sketch of the Greek Orthodox Monastery in the wilderness of Judea is reproduced from "A Crackle of Thorns," reviewed on this page

Anne Frank Play Stirs German Audience

In the following notes, one of England's most brilliant younger dramatic critics describes in "The Observer" (October 7) his impressions of a Berlin performance of the dramatized version of "The Diary of Anne Frank."

AT the Schlosspark, last Monday, I survived the most drastic emotional experience the theatre has ever given me. It had little to do with art, for the play was not a great one; yet its effect, in Berlin, at that moment of history, transcended anything that art has yet learned to achieve. It invaded the privacy of the whole audience: I tried hard to stay detached, but the general catharsis engulfed me. Like all great theatrical occasions, this was not only a theatrical occasion: it involved the world outside. The first page of the programme prepared one: a short, stark essay on collective guilt. Turn over for the title: "The Diary of Anne Frank," directed by Boleslaw Barlog. It is not a vengeful dramatization. Quietly, often gaily, it re-creates the daily life of eight Jews who hid for two years in an Amsterdam attic before the Gestapo broke in. Otto Frank was the sole survivor: Anne was killed in Belsen.

Non-Jewish Cast

When I saw the play in New York it vaguely perturbed me: there seemed no need to do it: it smacked of exploitation. The Berlin actors (especially Johanna von Koczian and Walter Franck) were better on the whole and devouter than the Americans, but I do not think that was why the play seemed so much more urgent and necessary on Monday night. After the interval the man in front of me put his head in his hands and did not afterwards look at the stage. He was not, I believe, Jewish. It was not until the end that one fully appreciated Barlog's wisdom and valour in using an entirely non-Jewish cast. Having read the last lines of the diary, which affirm, movingly and irrationally, Anne Frank's unshattered trust in human goodness, Otto Frank closes the book and says, very slowly: 'She puts me to shame."

Eloquent Silence

Thus the play ended. The houselights went up on an audience that sat drained and ashen, some staring straight ahead, others staring at the ground, for a full half-minute. Then, as if awakening from a nightmare, they rose and filed out in total silence, not looking at each other, avoiding even the customary blinks of recognition with which friend greets friend. There was no applause, and there were no curtain-calls.

All of this, I am well aware, is not drama criticism. In the shadow of an event so desperate and traumatic, criticism would be an irrelevance. I can only record an emotion that I felt I would not have missed, and pray never to feel again.

(Copyright)

Rhythmus Of the Land

SHELEG B'YERUSHALAYIM (Snow in Jerusalem) Poems by T. Carmi. Woodcuts by Shoshana Heyman. — Sifriat Poalim. Printed by the Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing, Jerusalem. 119 pp.

With Carmi's present volume of poems, reading poetry can once again be revived as one of those beautiful, unforgettable human experiences like watching a sunset once more from a long-familiar spot, or listening to a forgotten bird tittering away the waning afternoon. The senses which may have become mellowed and matured will suddenly be quickened by subtle young magic. It is like hearing Prokofief with his bursting springs of lyricism and to discover to one's delight that the combinations are new, yet startlingly unstrained.

Carmi's poetry has now achieved a degree of chasteness we can only admire. His vision is as delicate as an etcher's eye. The woodcuts accompanying the volume can only express the poetry on a different plane. In the innocent wonders of their light and shade, the dark speechless wells of feeling and the unexpected soft turns of line, they also are poems.

Carmi has conquered the language of the heart, of child and love:

> Wherever you go —
> Child of my heart beating beneath your heart.
> Heart in heart
> Like wheel within wheel
> And every spoke
> A night of vines in wind and dew.
> Every beat
> A dance of blood inebriate.

More than of sharpness, this is a poetry of intimation like tufts of cloud in early autumn. Yet notwithstanding its newness, its threads are woofed within an ancient web, seeped in an Hebraic core which brings stars sweeping overhead and dances in vineyards, the almost imperceptible strands of Psalms, Genesis and the Song of Songs. Such poetry which is immediate as the Land, life's dyings and births, as children, — and above all, such ironies of humour, must be read at one sitting, breathless, completely, and its pomegranates squeezed whole into the ruby cup.

And not to be forgotten, laurels are due to the Hadassah Apprentice School of Printing for its exquisite work on text and blocks.

DOV VARDI

JUDAEO-SPANISH POETRY

ROMANCEROS SEFARADY, Romancot V'Shirey 'Am B'Yehudit-Sephardit (Sephardi Romances). With an Introduction, Notes and Glossary. By Moshe Attias — Ben-Zvi Institute — Hebrew University, Jerusalem. 278 pp.

By J.A. ABBADY

Students of Romance languages concentrating on the philological aspects of Romance research will find in this compendium of 136 specimens of Judaeo-Spanish romances, or folksongs, an inexhaustible source of study on the evolution of original Castillano dialects into later forms of Judaeo-Spanish vernacular. As Prof. Peri says in his brief foreword, only the romanceros, and no other literary genre, were the specific spiritual product of Spanish-Jewish life in post-exile days, and they alone were couched in that peculiar Spanish-Jewish dialect.

But the main significance of this result of a lifetime of research by the author lies in its contribution to a better understanding not of Sephardic lore alone, but principally of Sephardic life, social, economic, liturgical, educational and cultural.

A Forgotten Chapter

In his long and learned Introduction, the author explains the growth of the romanceros from their early origin in Spain through subsequent stages in the life of Sephardic communities outside Spain, when Sephardim severed virtually all connection with their former homeland. Students of the history of Sephardic Jewry tend to speak facilely of the 'decline' of that Jewry, as compared to the cultural renaissance of the other, the Ashkenazic main 'tribe.' Without entering into the niceties of vague terms such as 'decline' and 'fall,' it may be said that the facts of history do not warrant any such assumption.

In all departments of Jewish thought and expression, there were significant contributions by the descendants of the exiles from Spain, which, if they did not shine like the signal Spanish-Jewish contribution during the "Golden Epoch" in Spain, nevertheless formed an integral, indeed essential, part of the spiritual legacy of the Jewish people throughout its dispersion. It must, however, be admitted that there were no works in the Spanish-Jewish idiom that could compare with those of the Yiddish classics in the 19th and early 20th centuries. There was a 'blank' in creative effort in Ladino, but the romanceros were an obvious exception.

The author divides his extensive material into eight distinct groups: ancient romanceros composed on Iberian territory; general romanceros of post-exile composition; Biblical and midrashic saga; romanceros composed on the occasion of Jewish holidays; mournful elegies for Tisha' B'Ab (commemorating the destruction of the Temple); nuptial songs; maternity and childbirth songs, and songs of messianic meditation (the precursors of the modern 'Zionist' songs).

Mirror of Life

It will be obvious to the student that the whole gamut of Spanish-Jewish life, individual and communal, found expression in beautiful and emotional romanceros, not all of which have survived; and only representative specimens could be included by the author in his compendium. Folklore is a comparatively new field of social research, yet, if one looked for the 'soul' of a people, and if the Spanish-Jewish section of the Jewish people were, for argument's sake, to be classed as 'a people,' few expressions of their creative effort could reflect that 'soul' better than these romanceros. There is reflected in them not only the torment of a people in exile, but also their nostalgic memories of a more glorious past; not only the close association with the body of the Jewish people, but also the hope for a brighter future. Nor are the songs written for individual festive or commemorative occasions any less representative of the emotions of their singers, than were the similar songs of other nations.

The study of Jewish folklore as a whole is much enriched through this signal compendium. Its author (well known as director of Jerusalem's municipal department of education) was singularly qualified to undertake this special study. Himself a native of Salonica, the metropolis of post-exile Sephardic Jewry, he has been pursuing his subject as a labour of love since early youth, and an impressive bibliography of over a hundred works in Spanish, French, English, Turkish and Hebrew goes far to point to the dimensions of research that had to be done before the author could sum up his conclusions. If he modestly describes his work as no more than a beginning, it was a beginning of much substance.

The jurors of the David Yellin Prize—awarded each year by the Municipality of Jerusalem for the best contribution to Jewish learning—are to be congratulated on selecting this book, a most valuable contribution to a little known but fascinating chapter of Jewish poetry and folklore.

DOMESTIC DEBATE

THE AMERICAN JEW: A ZIONIST ANALYSIS. By Ben Halpern. — Theodor Herzl Foundation, New York. 174 pp.

I feel rather embarrassed in reading this volume which, the author explains, is based on essays written over the past years. I have the feeling of being present by accident at a rather obscure family discussion which is moving on towards an argument and may end up by being a noisy quarrel. And I cannot get up and excuse myself because, in essence, the quarrel seems to be about me.

To continue the parable: family legends were centred on an old piece of real estate, which was no longer in family hands but to which the family had maintained its claim; after a fashion at least. Now, in some peculiar manner, the estate has come back into the hands of part of the family. But, meanwhile, other sections have their leaseholds and freeholds elsewhere. Are they to give them up and return to the old estate, which has in any case been neglected for a very long time? Or if they don't, are they henceforward to treat those on the estate as the senior branch of the family just because they are living there? Or should they merely formally acknowledge that the estate has returned to family hands and, to all intents and purposes, leave it at that?

Diaspora and Israel

Mr. Halpern's thesis is that if you don't go back, you should at least take family advice from the estate-holders; and he seems to be arguing against the various protagonists of the third suggestion in the previous paragraph — to the extent of well over 60,000 words of text and twelve pages of notes. I hope I am reading him aright but would not swear to it; not when I come across such passages as the following:

> **"The Diaspora Zionist ... is committed to the effort to preserve Jewish culture in the Diaspora on a level that will maintain an adequate national consensus in the continuing Ingathering — a level far higher than is considered necessary for the kind of Jewish culture that is proposed to exist permanently in the Diaspora ... (p. 158)**

Now I honestly wish I could make head or tail of such passages as the above, particularly as my own living depends, I suppose, on Jewish culture; whatever it may be. The book seems to be concerned with a private fight against a number of American Jewish publicists and rabbis; mostly Reform, but a few belonging to that Reconstructionist School of Mordecai Kaplan's which is so much better in its works than in its theories and theology. Yet there is not the slightest indication of the manners, customs, numbers and habitat of the American Jew on whose behalf the book is presumably written. Except, of course, that Mr. Halpern politely and affectionately regrets the recrudescence of something approximating to the Jewish orthodox outlook of Eastern Europe fifty years ago.

There is one correction of fact. Herzl never regarded his Zionism as an alternative to assimilation. He proposed his Zionism only when he reached the inescapable conclusion that assimilation would never work and could never work. And on the issue as such, Mr. Halpern's Zionism reminds me of Plechanov's comment on the Bundists: "The truth is that they're the same Zionists as the others. They're afraid of sea-sickness, that's all."

And indeed, Jews have been on the move so much for the past 1,800 years that they can hardly be blamed for wanting to stay put if they have the chance. Or can they?

I. M. LASK

TRIALS OF ADOLESCENCE

IN THE TIME OF GREENBLOOM. By Gabriel Fielding. — Hutchinson, London, 447 pp., 16s.

The reviewer has not read Mr. Fielding's first novel (this is the second), but circumstantial evidence points to both being part of a sequence. If that is so, it would surely not be amiss to tell the reader — for while this reviewer was enchanted by the first part of the book, say up to page 209, she grew increasingly uneasy and puzzled and laid it down at the end with a feeling of frustration.

There can be no doubt about Mr. Fielding's talent. Indeed it is quite formidable, for he gets away with horrific and unlikely things like a wizard. His prose is smooth, liquid even, a few mannerisms such as the original punctuation can be easily forgiven, he has a gift of conjuring up scenes and characters, and the narrative is remarkably compelling. But only up to the time when the (symbolic?) figure of Greenbloom himself appears, a fabulously rich, a wierdly original young Jew, an Oxford man, who feels destined to influence the boy's fate — the boy's who is the protagonist and probably more or less the author himself. Fielding is a pseudonym, for the writer is a medical practitioner who prefers not to be known as a novelist to his patients.

The story is that of a vicar's youngest son, from the age of twelve to eighteen. The boy falls in love with a provocative, beautiful child of his own age who dies horribly, and as he appears as an innocent witness in the murder case, the ensuing publicity together with his loss throws him out of gear, he is catapulted from one school to another, ending up with an atrocious crammer, a most unappetizing type. There are unforgettable scenes and characters such as the elder brother's marriage, with the families of groom and bride almost at daggers drawn, and the horrid yet well-loved mother, a little termagant who has the vicar as well as her four sons under her thumb.

The second half of the book, however, is taken up by grossly improbable adventures, and it ends abruptly without anything having been resolved — all the threads hanging. Possibly another volume will reconcile us to this somewhat dishonest practice. The story is certainly interesting enough to make us buy the book, if it ever appears.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round the Bookshops

The popularity of Biblical themes has enabled both incipient and declining novelists to put David, Solomon, Mordecai, Esther and the others, to posthumous fictional use. The results are generally so unfortunate that one regrets that our heroes and heroines are not allowed to rest in peace.

The latest such novel, Robert S. de Ropp's **If I Forget Thee** (St. Martins, ILS.135) is an entirely different proposition: it is mature, intelligent and very interesting. Instead of relying for his Biblical background on the *mores* of Cleveland, Ohio or Madison, Wisconsin, de Ropp has obviously done considerable research. His main authority on Titus and the destruction of Jerusalem seems to be Josephus, an adequate authority indeed.

Al Morgan's **The Great Man** (Cardinal, 455 pr.) is an absorbing novel about the degeneracy of modern Babylon (in this case, the television skyscrapers of New York). If we are to believe the current fiction, it is impossible to succeed in the United States without becoming a drunkard, a sadist, an ingrate and a traitor — above all, a sexual athlete. Herb Fuller begins where Schulberg's Sammy stopped running, and he certainly achieves depths of unpleasantness beyond even Sammy's comprehension. The dialogue is slick and the "arty" ending is ridiculous and should be changed in the next edition.

Philip Lindsay's **Artist in Love** (Avon, 455 pr.) is a quieter and slower book, as befits a more gracious century. The artist concerned is Thomas Lawrence, the boy wonder from Bath who became a Royal Academician when only 25 years old. The love is his passion for the two daughters of the great Sarah Siddons, queen of the English theatre.

William Hopson's **Cry Viva!** (Bantam, 325 pr.) is an exciting Western about the Mexican wars during the Francisco Villa days. It is impossible to follow who is fighting whom, and why, but I suspect that the Mexicans of the time were equally confused. However, the principle is clear: there is plenty of fighting, shooting and loving, and what more could any addict require?

After reading Marshall Pugh's **Frogman** (Scribners, IL4.550) I emerged with a very healthy admiration indeed for Commander Crabb, last seen wandering underwater near a Russian cruiser anchored in an English port. This disappearance of the ace frogman was highly publicized, but his war exploits are no less interesting.

For persons who have to attend Zionist and other such meetings, I recommend most earnestly Roger Price's **Droodles** (Perma, 325 pr.). Anyone trained in doodling will have a formidable antidote to the anaesthetizing effects of our finest oratory.

PHILIP GILLON

Publications Received

HEBREW

Midrash Hagadol (ed. M. Margaliot). Mosad Harav Kook.

Tarbiz. Quarterly for Jewish Studies. Vol. 26 No. 1. Magnes-University Press.

Yediot HaHevra HaGeologit (Bulletin of the Geological Society of Israel) No. 3 (Reprint).

FOREIGN

Shalom, No. 34, 5717. Annual New Year Publication. Liverpool.

Charques R., A Short History of Russia. Phoenix House, London.

Shahanda Abbas. The Black Book (Persian).

The Holy Land Philatelist. Ed. F.W. Pollack. Vol. 3 No. 34.

Dell Books: Gesell A., Child Behaviour; Sugrue Th., The Story of Edgar Cayce; Ermine W., Last of the Longhorns; Macdonald J.D., Murder in the Wind. — Catlin R., Good-By to Gun Smoke. — Williams Ch., The Big Bite. — Halliday B., Stranger in Town.

Pocket Books: Ferber E., Giant; Heyerdahl T., Kon-Tiki; Price R., Droodles; Knight D., Dragnet.

MOURNING

By GILA URIEL

I mourned my love
For many days
In deadly pain.

I asked myself —
If love decays,
Why live in vain?

I tried to rend
All mortal ties,
And live in death.

Like empty pools
Were both my eyes,
And cold my breath.

★

This poem by the Tel Aviv author appeared recently in The Poetry Review, London.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

The French have very long memories when they look across the Rhine towards Germany. Today they are friends. But what happened yesterday may happen again the day after tomorrow.

And so, despite present cooperation, France issues from time to time a stamp which takes the thoughts of her people back over the years to the time when Germany was a menace. Such a stamp is reproduced above. It commemorates the Battle of Verdun, one of the bitterest bouts of fighting in World War I.

In those days, Verdun and its outlying fortified hills formed a barrier to the German advance on Paris and the Channel coast. The ultimate German objective was the breaking of the British Army.

Against Verdun, the Germans threw 43½ divisions. The French decreed "They shall not pass." Marshal Petain, in supreme command, wrote for the record: "Nous les aurons" — "We shall have them" — and his words passed into history.

The Germans, in fact, were "had." And now France remembers in this stamp which is recess-printed, perforated 13 and sells at 1/- in London.

J.A.A.

WANDERING WAR VICTIMS

THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION. by Louise W. Holborn. Oxford University Press. 805 pp. 45s.

By FRANCES BOYD

People in United Nations circles are always talking and writing about what they call "the problem of mass communication"; and faced with a book of the size and complexity of Dr. Holborn's, one realizes just how far they still are from solving it. For Dr. Holborn has prepared a painstaking account of the history and work of the International Refugee Organization, but she has etched in every tree in such detail that the ordinary reader, once bogged down in her wood, will be hard put to it to get a clear idea of the landscape as a whole.

This is a pity, for the story of the IRO is one of real achievement in international effort and co-operation which ought to reach as large a number of readers as possible before it begins to fade from the world's memory; and one knows of no other factual record of the subject except M. Jacques Vernant's "Refugees in the Post-War World," which deals with the IRO only as one organization amongst many. It is only fair to add that the author presumably followed the instruction of the IRO Liquidation Board in angling her study towards readers more interested in statistics and administration than in individual human beings.

Resettlement of Refugees

Between 1947 and 1952 the International Refugee Organization helped to resettle more than a million European refugees — most of them taken as slave labourers by the Germans during the war — who were unwilling to return home for fear of persecution by the totalitarian regimes in their countries. The refugees came from about 26 countries and were received by 48 countries, notably the United States, Israel, Canada, Australia, Britain and several Latin American states.

The operation cost the 18 member governments of IRO over $400m., and it involved not only transport costs but welfare work on a massive scale. All *bona fide* refugees were entitled to legal aid and protection; and they had to be fed, clothed, housed, and, where possible, given work while they underwent the lengthy process of screening by the "muscle hunting" missions who came to the camps in search of their pound of young healthy working-men's flesh.

But they were also taught the languages and ways of the countries where they were to start new lives; they were taught the trades which the countries wanted, they were protected from epidemics and their health was built up to the required one hundred per cent standard — for even the underweight were not accepted as emigrants, and pregnant mothers had to wait until their babies were delivered and seen to be one hundred per cent fit too. Closed TB cases, people with defective vision or shrunken limbs, and anyone over 45—35 in the case of professional people—stood no chance of emigration at all in the early stages; though latterly the receiving countries became a little more lenient.

Israel's Open Doors

Almost alone amongst countries who, in the early years, took the strong and left the weak, Israel opened its doors to all Jews without discrimination; and although IRO suspended assistance to Jewish immigration between May 1948 and January 1949, it subsequently reimbursed the American Joint Distribution Committee for the costs incurred in moving refugees to Israel during that period. Dr. Holborn refers in considerable detail to the enormous contribution made by the voluntary agencies—IRO could not have succeeded without them — amongst whom the AJDC and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the World Council of Churches, and the Red Cross Societies were outstanding.

Two errors, one of omission and one of commission, are perhaps worth mentioning. One would have liked some information about the numbers and composition of the large group of refugees still left in Europe and not "firmly established" when IRO was wound up. Dr. Holborn includes the financial but not the human assets and liabilities in her final balance sheet. And secondly, the IRO was not the first international agency created by the U.N. UNESCO and the Food and Agriculture Organization preceded it by several months.

ITALIAN MASTERS

A STUDENT'S GUIDE TO EARLY ITALIAN PAINTING 1250—1500. By F.M. Godfrey. — Tiranti, London. 190 pp., 137 illustrations. 21s.

This book fully justifies its promise to be a guide, as it safely and systematically directs the student through the brushwood of early Italian painting, with its ideas and problems, and an abundance of names from the different art schools.

Each of the twenty chapters is headed by a survey which neatly points out the subject matter as well as the leading artists whose biographical data are given at the end of the volume.

The topics dealt with include, among others: "movement, anatomy and landscape," "glowing colour and luminous atmosphere," "the pageant of Florentine life," "Paduan Science and Antiquity," "Venetian Portraiture," and all the manyfold aesthetic principles and technical and scientific achievements of early Italian painters.

The half-tone illustrations are clear and convey a good idea of the originals. Mr. Godfrey has wisely stressed the wordly, vividly narrative element, the strongly realistic approach to life that was characteristic of Italian humanistic thinking. Some of the details reproduced could almost pass as quite modern.

Within its scope this is an excellent guide to art appreciation.

A. DAVID

WHAT IS A BOOK?

Over 80 countries throughout the world publish books. Yet there is no general agreement as to what constitutes a book, and even the chief producing countries have failed to adopt a common definition. The United Kingdom considers that a book is a publication priced at least sixpence, while Ireland and Italy say that a book must have at least 100 pages, Hungary lays down a minimum of 64 pages, Denmark 40, South Africa 50, Canada 49, Czechoslovakia 33, Iceland 17.

A number of countries, such as India, Indonesia and the USSR, do not distinguish between books and pamphlets and classify them all as "books." By way of compromise, UNESCO has recommended that a book be defined as "a non-periodical publication containing 49 or more pages," and has asked all countries to accept its definition.

This and many other aspects of publishing are dealt with in "Books for All," a world survey of the book trade just published by UNESCO.

CHESS

Problem No. 994
Dr. I. Klemperer, Starnberg
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke1; Rb1, Rd5; Bg8, Bh2; Kta4, Ktc2; Pa2, b5, f2. (10)
Ke4; Rb3; Ktg6; Pa3, b2, e2, e3. (7)

White mates in two

October 9, 1956
Problem No. 995
Ing. Ilja Mikan, Prague
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh3; Qe6; Rh4; Bb7; Ktc2, Kf7; Pg2. (7)
Kf4; Ktg4; Pe3, f5. (4)

Selfmate in three

Dr. I. Klemperer, now in Germany, tackles once again in No. 994 one of his favourite selfblocks. It is an elegant study, though its originality is in doubt. Our Czech friend, a famous name in selfmates, delights us with a masterly triple promotion study.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 989 (Ziliberman): 1. Rf4, with the main variation 1.-f5 2. Qgkx. Endgame No. 117 (Kuznetsov & Saharov): 1. Bb7 d4-; 2. Ke5! Rh6; 3. K:d4 Bg8; 4. c7 K:b7; 5. c8Q K:c6; 6. Rc7-K:c7; 7. g7, and wins.

GAMES OF THE 13th OLYMPIADE
"Winners' Tournament."
2nd round

White: Czerniak	Black: Botvinnik
1. e4 c5; 2. Ktf3 Ktc6; 3. g3 g6; 4. Bg2 Bg7; 5. 0-0 e5; 6. d3 Ktge7; 7. Kte1 d6; 8. Be3 0-0; 9. Qd2 Kd4; 10. Kth4 f5; 11. f4 e:f; 12. g:f f5; 13. Kh1 Kh8; 14. Ktf3 Kt:f3; 15. B:f3 Ktc6; 16. Rae1 Be6; 17. Kte5 Qd7; 18. c3 Rae8; 19. Rf2 Ktd4! 20. Bd1 f:e; 21. d:e B:d5; 22. e:d Kt:f5; 23. Bg4 Qe4; 24. b3 Qa5; 25. b4 c:b; 26. c:b Qa3; 27. B:f5 R:f5; 28. Rfe2 Kg8; 29. Kg2 Bc3; 30. Qd3 B:b4; 31. Qb5 Re5; 32. Rb1 Bc5; 33. Rb3 Qa6; 34. Q:a6 b:a; 35. B:c5 d:c; 36. d6 Rd5; 37. Rb7 Rf7; 38. Re-e7 R:e7; 39. d:e Rd2; 40. Kf3 Kf7; 41. R:a7 R:a2; 42. e8Q+ K:e8; 43. R:h7 Kd8; 44. Rg7 Ba1; 46. Kf3 a5; 46. R:g6 a4; 47. Ke4 a3; 48. Rg2 Ke7; 4. Kd5 a2; 50. Kc6 Kf6; 51. Rc2 Kf3; 52. K:c5, DRAW.

ALEKHINE MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

Immediately after the Olympiade contest, another international chess tournament began in Moscow last week, to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of world champion Alexander Alekhine.

The following masters participate: Botvinnik, Smyslov, Bronstein, Keres, Taimanov (USSR); Najdorf (Argentina); Unzicker (Germany); Szabo (Hungary); Gligoric (Yugoslavia); Fuchman (Czechoslovakia); Stahlberg (Sweden); Ciocaltea (Rumania); Golombek (Great Britain); Padevsky (Bulgaria); Sliwa (Poland); and Uhlmann (East Germany). The U.S. are again not represented.

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GUMAVIR
MATTRESSES

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